Personal Financial Plan

For

Tyler and Mia Bedo

(Fictitious names being used throughout document)

May 26, 2019

Prepared by
Robert R Herbison
450 Country Club Rd
Eugene, OR 97405
541-510-8595

RRH WEALTH MANAGEMENT

Contents

Client Letter

Dear Tyler and Mia,

Thank you for taking time from your busy lives to meet with me.   It has been a pleasure getting to know you two as we shared ideas about how to reach your financial goals.

With little Becky already in kindergarten it is more important than ever to make sure both our short term and long term plans are prepared and implemented.

The following plan was creating specifically for you and will be used as our foundation for all future planning. Things will assuredly change has children grow up and retirement gets closer but with proper maintenance and diligent attention we can work together towards reaching your goals.

One of the most important steps and often times where planes fail is the lack of commitment to the plan and consistent reviews. I want to stress that once we implement this plan we are also committing to meeting once or twice a year for review and updating the plan.

It will also be expected that before the review meetings a mailer will be sent out requesting updates to any information. If there is not enough time to mail this updated form back you can bring it to our meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Robert R Herbison
RRH Wealth Management

Engagement Letter

Robert R Herbison
RRH Wealth Management
450 Country Club Rd
Eugene, OR 97405

07/28/19

Tyler and Mia Bedo
727 Success lane
Springfield, MO

Dear Tyler and Mia,

This engagement letter outlines the specific terms of the financial planning engagement between:

RRH Wealth Management, Tyler and Mia Bedo

If the scope or terms of the financial planning engagement change, they should be documented in writing and mutually agreed upon by all parties to the engagement.

Please be assured that all information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential. During the financial planning engagement, I may, on occasion, be required to consult with other third-party professionals at which time I will obtain your written permission to disclose your personal information.

As discussed during our introductory meeting, this engagement will include all services required to develop a comprehensive financial plan. These services will specifically include:

- Reviewing and prioritizing your goals and objectives.
- Developing a summary of your current financial situation, including a net worth statement, cash flow summary, and insurance analysis.
- Reviewing your current investment portfolio and developing an asset management strategy.
- Developing a financial management strategy, including financial projections and analysis.
- Completing a retirement planning assessment, including financial projections of assets required at estimated retirement date.
- Identifying tax planning strategies to optimize financial position.
- Presenting a written financial plan that will be reviewed in detail with you. It will contain recommendations designed to meet your stated goals and objectives, supported by relevant financial summaries.
- Developing an action plan to implement the agreed upon recommendations.
- Assisting you with the implementation of the financial plan.
- Determining necessity to revise your financial plan.

This will be an on-going professional relationship. At a minimum, we will meet on an annual basis to ensure the plan is still appropriate for you. Either party may terminate this agreement by notifying the other in writing. Any fees incurred prior to date of termination will be payable in full.

My services will be charged on an hourly billable rate. This includes development and delivery of your financial plan, unlimited email communication and annual review meetings.

Please be advised that I do not receive a referral fee from any other professionals to whom I may refer you.

In order to ensure that the financial plan contains sound and appropriate recommendations, it is your responsibility to provide complete and accurate information regarding pertinent aspects of your personal and financial situation including objectives, needs and values, investment statements, tax returns, copies of wills, powers of attorney, insurance policies, employment benefits, retirement benefits, and relevant legal agreements. This list is not all-inclusive and any other relevant information should be disclosed in a timely manner. It is your responsibility to ensure that any material changes to the above noted circumstances are disclosed to me as your financial planner on a timely basis since they could impact the financial planning recommendations.

I have no known conflicts of interest in the acceptance of this engagement. I commit that I will advise you of any conflicts of interest, in writing, if they should arise.

I acknowledge my responsibility to adhere to CFP Board's *Standards of Professional Conduct*, and all applicable federal and state rules and regulations. At all times during this engagement, I shall place your interests ahead of my own when providing professional services. In addition, since this engagement includes financial planning services, I am required to act as a fiduciary, as defined by CFP Board. You can learn more about CFP Board's ethical requirements at www.CFP.net.

I look forward to working with you and helping you reach your financial goals.

Sincerely,

Robert R Herbison

CFP® Professional:	Client:
I accept the terms of this engagement letter.	I accept the terms of this engagement letter.
______________________________	______________________________

Mission Statement

My mission is to get to know and understand your needs, wants, and long-term goals. I want work together to develop, implement and maintain a strategy that's designed to address your individual situation.

I understand the challenges families face today. With my experience tax experience being a CPA, my CFP designation and my master's degree in family financial planning I have a prototypical skill set that few can match.

Vision Statement

We will seek out clients for whom we can serve as their trusted advisor. We will learn about their history, and help them clarify their goals, values and dreams, rather than simply inquiring about their balance sheet. We will develop a personal insight into their lives as well as the role money plays for them in the present and the future. By adding our professional financial planning, tax planning and investment management expertise and wisdom, we will serve as a personal trainer and coach to assist in reaching their personal goals and recognizing financial peace of mind.

Statement of Core Values

Our core values will lead us in all that we do, including how we interact with our clients, other professional advisors and our communities.

- To participate in a meaningful way in the lives of others.
- To develop strong relationships with our clients so that we can help them reach their goals.
- To provide wealth management advice that is rooted in being comprehensive and holistic.
- To always adhere to a fiduciary standard when working with our clients, so that their interests are placed first.
- To operate our business in a manner that upholds our emphasis that faith and family always come first.

Code of Ethics

FIDUCIARY
RRH Financial shall place the client's interest above its own. This means that we hold ourselves to the standard of Fiduciary. A Fiduciary relationship requires that the determining factor be what we believe is best for you and not just suitable.

HONESTY
Honesty and openness are the foundations to the advisor-client relationship. We will be truthful and candid with you. If we are unable to meet a commitment, we will inform you as early as possible and attempt to fairly re-establish expectations. We will admit when we are at fault and do our best to correct the situation.

COMPETENCE
One is competent after achieving a state of having sufficient knowledge, judgment and skill to provide complete and proper service to all clients. Competence is acquired thru not only proper training and education but also thru continued education and skill development. We take our education and skills seriously. Every year a plan is created with purpose to improve knowledge and hone our skills.

Client Records Retention and Destruction Policies

We will not ordinarily retain any original client records including client prepared media. If we gain knowledge that we possess any original records, we will retain a copy for our records and return the original document.

We will generally retain copies of client records, and working papers we develop, for a 7 year period. For our active clients at our discretion we can deem appropriate to keep records for longer periods, when we consider them to be of value during the periods we perform services for our clients.

We will usually destroy, by shredding, client records which have exceeded the scheduled retention period. However, if they documents should become relevant to any pending litigation, we will suspend the destruction of such records until written notification has been received regarding the termination of the legal action.

We will rely on you to tell us if any of these policies are not acceptable.

Privacy Policy

This notice is being provided by RRH Wealth Management to specify the privacy policies and procedures that are implemented to safeguard your nonpublic personal information.

INFORMATION WE COLLECT

The firm will collect nonpublic personal information about you that is provided to us by you or obtained by us with your approval.

INFORMATION WE DISCLOSE

The firm does not disclose any nonpublic personal information obtained in the course of our practice about our clients or former clients to anyone, except as required or permitted by law, or unless specifically requested by you.

Permitted disclosures include, providing information to members of the firm, and on occasion, to unrelated third parties who need to know that information to assist us in providing services to you.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

We retain records relating to professional services that we provide so that we are better able to assist you with your professional needs, and in some cases, to comply with professional guidelines. In order to protect your nonpublic personal information, we maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards that comply with professional standards.

If you have any questions, because of privacy, our professional ethics, and the ability to provide you with quality financial services please contact us

CONFIDENTIAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Client Name (1):	Tyler Bedo	Client Name (2):	Mia Bedo
Home Address:	727 Success Lane	Home Address:	727 Success Lane
City, State, Zip:	Springfield, MO	City, State, Zip:	Springfield, MO
Home Phone:		Home Phone:	
Work Phone:		Work Phone:	
Fax: (Home or Work)		Fax: (Home or Work)	
E-mail:		E-mail:	
Social Security #:	555-55-5555	Social Security #:	555-55-4444
Birthdate:	Age 42	Birthdate:	Age 42

Primary Contact Person during business hours? ________ Contact me by (circle one) E-mail or Phone

FAMILY MEMBERS (Please list children and other dependents.)

Name	Relationship	Date of Birth	Dependent	Resides? (City & State)
Becky	Daughter	Age 5	Y	Springfield, MO
		/ /	Y N	
		/ /	Y N	
		/ /	Y N	

Client Employer (1):	Golden Tee Golf Association, Inc.	Client Employer (2):	
Title/Job:	Sales Consultant	Title/Job:	Career Councilor
Number of years with this employer?	12	Number of years with this employer?	3
Anticipated employment changes?	No	Anticipated employment changes?	

When do you plan to retire?		When do you plan to retire?	
Salary:	68,500	Salary:	32,500
Self-Employment Income:		Self-Employment Income:	
Bonus/Commissions:	34,250	Bonus/Commissions:	
Other Earned Income:		Other Earned Income:	
TOTAL (Current Yr) =	102,750	TOTAL (Current Yr) =	32,500

Who prepares your tax return?

☐ Self

X Paid Preparer

Do you have estate planning documents?

When and in what state were they drafted?

Wills	Y N	N
Living Trusts	Y N	N
Power of Attorney	Y N	N

How were your current investment assets selected?

Client (1) Client (2)

Insurance

	Coverage/Cost	Group	Individual	Coverage/Cost	Group	Individual
Health	Yes	☐	☐	Yes	☐	☐
Short Term Disability	Yes	☐	☐	Yes	☐	☐
Long Term Disability	Yes	☐	☐	Yes	☐	☐
Term Life		☐	☐		☐	☐
Permanent Life	Yes	☐	☐	Yes	☐	☐
Life		☐	☐		☐	☐
Homeowners	Yes	☐	☐	Yes	☐	☐
Auto	Yes	☐	☐	Yes	☐	☐
Auto		☐	☐		☐	☐
Umbrella Liability	No	☐	☐	No	☐	☐
Professional Liability	No	☐	☐	No	☐	☐
Long Term Care	No	☐	☐	No	☐	☐

Have you ever been turned down for Insurance? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Assets

Bank Accounts

Bank Name	Checking [C], Savings [S], or Money [MM]	Ownership	Avg. Balance
	Savings (3%)	Joint	$10,000
	Checking	Joint	$ 3,500
	MM	Joint	$10,000
	Checking II	Joint	$5,000

CD's

Where Held?	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Ownership	Apx. Value
	%			$
	%			$
	%			$

Attach a copy of your most current brokerage, mutual fund and retirement statements.

Please list below and estimate a value for any other investment assets not appearing on the list above or the statements provided:

Personal Property

		Estimated Value
Primary Residence		250,0000
Furnishings (Liquidation Value)		45,000
Vehicle	4-door Sadan	20,000
Vehicle	Minivan	15,500
Other	Equipment	8,000
Other	Jewelry & Collectables	28,300

Liabilities

Average

Credit Cards	Interest Rate*	Monthly Payment	Current Balance
	%	$	$
	%	$	$
	%	$	$
	%	$	$

*If not paid in full each month

Debts (Residence, Auto, Business, School)	Term	Interest Rate	Payment	Current Balance	Original Balance
		%	$	$	
		%	$	$	
		%	$	$	
		%	$	$	

Have you received a copy of your credit report recently? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Cash Flow and Net Worth

Observations

There is definitely room to increase efficiencies in your current cash flow situation. Several of these will be covered in other sections of your financial plan. We will cover a few under the recommendation section below because they do not tie directly to later sections.

Many people fall into the habit of focusing the most on the size of the nest egg and how big it will grow. However, it is just as important to understand the cash inflows and outflow from your budget. A successful retirement means we have more income coming in on a monthly basis then going out. The ability to understand that the budget is as important is step towards your financial goals.

To stress the importance of the budget we will cover your personal cash flow first before we go thru your balance sheet.

Assumptions

- Section 79 income is not included in your income because it is a taxable employer benefit and not a source of income and is unable to be redirected to any other purpose.
- All dividends and interest are currently being re-invested but have the ability to be re-purposed. Currently they are included as income and are removed from cash flows in the addition savings Section.
- Current rate of return for Non-Qualified assets is 4%

Current Situation

Cash Inflow and savings rate is great. Liquidity is ok. There is some debt financing that is likely not a necessity as well as some high interest credit cards that need to be addressed. The debt financing and aggressive savings rate are causing a shortfall in your budget.

Overall a very positive picture. There are a few places for improvement and will go over the plan to make these improvements and increase the efficiency of your budget.

Your liquid assets are estimated to cover 4.3 months of expenses (see liquidity ratios). This is good. Ideally, we like to see 6 months of coverage. However, with your short term disability in place, this is an acceptable emergency fund.

Debt to income ratio is 16.65%. We would like to see that ratio drop below 15% and have a plan to accomplish this in the recommendation section.

You have an excellent front end mortgage qualification ratio at 9%. This ratio should be more than 28% of your income and you are well below that threshold.

Personal Cash Flow Statement

INFLOWS	Monthly	Annual
Income		
Salary, Wages, Commissions	11,266	135,196
Business Distributions		
Rental Income		
Interest and Dividends	527	6,320
Social Security Benefits		
Retirement Benefits		
Child Support and Alimony		
Realized Capital Gains (Losses)		
Other Inflows		
Rebates/Refunds/Reimbursements		
Gifts Received		
Scholarships and Grants		
Total Inflows	**11,793**	**141,516**

OUTFLOWS	Monthly	Annual
Payroll / Income Deductions		
Social Security Tax	699	8,382
Medicare Tax	163	1,960
Income Tax: Federal	1,848	22,178
Income Tax: State	522	6,266
401(k) / Savings Plans	613	7,358
Financing Activities		
MORTGAGE Payments	1,088	13,056
Loan Payments (car, installment, student, etc.)	451	5,412
Minimum Credit Card Payments	425	5,100
Other Comitted Expenses		
Auto (Insurance, Fuel, Licenses, Service)	329	3,950
Bank Fees	10	120
Daily Living (Food, Clothing, Supplies, etc.)	658	7,900
Health Insurance	300	3,600
Homeowners Insurance (not in escrow)	58	700
Life Insurance	172	2,064
Medical	90	1,080
Other Insurance (Disabiltiy, Misc, Umbrella)	65	775
Personal Care	100	1,200
Phone and Internet	125	1,500
Property Tax (not in escrow)	140	1,675
Utilities (Electicity, Gas, Water)	350	4,200
Discretionary Expenses		
Entertainment	225	2,700
Satellite TV	50	600
Dining out	275	3,300
Recreation	225	2,700
Travel	250	3,000
Savings for art	150	1,800
University alumni fund	150	1,000
Church	350	4,200
United Way	50	600
Holiday giving	150	1,800
Home Improvements	150	1,800
Dues	150	1,800
Subscriptions	80	960
Housekeeping Service	80	960
Pet care expenses	35	420
Tax Preparations fees	33	400
Total Outflows	**10,610**	**126,516**
Total Living Expenses (for BLR)	6,764	80,372
Net Cash Flow	**1,183**	**15,000**
Additional Savings		
Mia Annuity	250	3,000
Cash Reserves	150	1,800
Reinvested Dividends	527	6,320
Other	750	9,000
Final Net Cash Flow	**1,033**	**(5,120)**

CONFIDENTIAL

Personal Balance Sheet

Assets			
Cash			
	Checking Accounts	Schedule 1:	8,500
	Savings Accounts	Schedule 1:	10,000
	Money Market	Schedule 1:	10,000
	Other Cash		
		Total Cash	28,500
Investments			
	Life Insurance (cash surrender value)	Schedule 2:	17,100
	Brokerage Accounts (non-retirement)	Schedule 3:	-
	Securities (stocks, bonds, mutual funds)	Schedule 4:	145,000
	Investment Real Estate (market value)	Schedule 5b:	-
	Treasury Bills/Notes		
	Other Investments		
		Total Investments	162,100
Personal Property			
	Primary Residence (market value)	Schedule 5a:	250,000
	Automobiles (present value)	Schedule 9:	35,500
	Bullion (silver, gold, etc)	Schedule 9:	
	Jewelry, Art and Collectibles	Schedule 9:	10,000
	Other property	Schedule 9:	71,300
		Total Property	366,800
Retirement			
	Retirements Accounts (IRA, 401k)	Schedule 6:	479,750
	Pension and Project Sharing	Schedule 7:	-
	Social Security ($/month * 240)		-
	Other Assets		-
		Total Retirement	479,750
Notes and Accounts Receivable			
	Notes and Accounts Receivable	Schedule 8:	-
	Other Notes		-
		Total Notes	-
Total Assets			**1,037,150**
Liabilities			
	Mortgages on Real Estate	Schedule 5a:	130,332
	Mortgages on Investment Real Estate	Schedule 5b:	-
	Credit Accounts, Bills Due, etc.	Schedule 10:	5,500
	Student Loans		-
	Accounts Payable		-
	Loans and Notes Payable to Bank and Others	Schedule 11:	9,979
	Loans on Life Insurance	Schedule 2:	-
	Loans on Profit Sharing / Pension	Schedule 7:	-
	Loans on Retirement Accounts	Schedule 6:	-
	Unpaid Taxes (current year)		-
	Other Liabilities	Schedule 12:	-
Total Liabilities			**145,811**
Net Worth (Assets - Liabilities)			**891,339**

CONFIDENTIAL

Detailed Account Information

Schedule 1: Checking and Savings Accounts

Institution	Type	Balance
Bank	Checking	3,500
Bank	Savings	10,000
Money Market	CD	10,000
Bank	Checking	5,000
	Total:	28,500

Schedule 2: Life Insurance

Company	Insured	Beneficiary	Face Value	Cash Value	Loans
Manhaten Insurance Co	Tyler	Mia	100,000	8,750	-
Manhaten Insurance Co	Mia	Tyler	100,000	8,350	-
					-
			Total:	17,100	-

Schedule 3: Brokerage Accounts (Non-Retirement)

Institution	Type	Balance
	Total:	-

Schedule 4: Individual Securities Owned

Name of Security	Listed?	Shares	Price/Share	Market Value		
Misc EE Bonds		1	25,000	25,000		
Haley G&I Fund		1	69,000	69,000	0.032	2,208
Konza Fund		1	43,000	43,000	0.0175	753
Ruth Fund		1	13,000		0.04	-
Sagebrush Fund		1	8,000	8,000	0.05	400
			Total:	145,000		

Schedule 5a: Real Estate Owned

Property	Type	Acquired (yr)	Purchase $	Payment	Frequency	Balance Due	Current Value
Home	Primary	2009	190,000	1,088	Monthly	130,332	250,000
					Total:	130,332	250,000

Schedule 5b: Investment Real Estate Owned

Property	Type	Acquired (yr)	Purchase $	Payment	Frequency	Balance Due	Current Value
					Total:	-	-

Schedule 6: IRA, 401(k), SEP and Other Retirement Accounts

Institution	Type	Balance	Loans
Tyler's Retirement	401(k)	203,000	-
Tylers IRA CD	IRA	52,000	-
Mia's Retirement	401(k)	15,250	-

CONFIDENTIAL

Detailed account info (Cont.)

Mia's Rollover IRA	IRA	32,500	
Mia's Trad IRA	IRA	52,000	
Mia Annuity	Annuity	125,000	-
	Total:	479,750	-

Schedule 7: Profit Sharing and Pension

Institution	Account Type	Balance	Amount Vested	Loans
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
	Total:	-	-	-

Schedule 8: Receivables Due to Me on Loans and Contracts

Name of Debtor, Property		1st or 2nd Lien	Maturity Date	Payment	Frequency	Balance Due
					Total:	-

Schedule 9: Other Property

Property Description			Market Value
Ford Taurus	Automobiles (present value)		20,000
Nissan Quest	Automobiles (present value)		15,500
Jewley and Collectables	Jewelry, Art and Collectibles		10,000
Yard Equipement	Other property		8,000
Furnishings	Other property		45,000
Phil Mickelson Signed Club	Other property		5,000
Sporting Equipment	Other property		2,500
Golf Artwork	Other property		5,000
Boat	Other property		5,800
		Total:	116,800

Schedule 10: Credit Accounts, Bills Due, Alimony/Child Support, Daycare, etc.

Name of Company	Type	Payment	Frequency	Balance Due
Springfield National Bank	CCard	140	Monthly	3,500
University Bank	CCard	60	Monthly	2,000
			Total:	5,500

Schedule 11: Loans and Notes Payable to Banks and Others

Name of Creditor	Type	Collateral	Orig. Balance	Maturity Date	Payment	Frequency	Balance Due
Ford Mortor Credit	Installment	Sedan Car	24,549	6/1/2022	451	Monthly	9,979
						Total:	9,979

Schedule 12: Other Liabilities

Description		Balance Due
	Total:	-

CONFIDENTIAL

Recommendations

1. Refinance your mortgage. In today's low interest rate environment there is very little reasons for having a 7.875% interest rate. Your rate should be closer to 4%. We have prepared an amortization of your current mortgage and the new recommended 20 year mortgage.

   We recommend a 20 year mortgage because that is the amount of years you have left on your current mortgage and it gets the house paid off before we reach retirement. Projected monthly cash flow increase $300.

   See Appendix A and B referenced amortization tables.

2. Pay off all revolving debt. There should be no credit card balances carried over on a monthly basis.

3. Consider paying off auto debt. I know you stated that you will always have car payment, however, this will free up cash flow. Currently, at a 3.9% finance rate the interest it cost to service this debt is likely at about the same rate you are currently earning interest/dividends in the non-qualified account. However, you have to pay taxes on the interest gained and there is not tax benefit to servicing the debt.

   The monthly payment can be redirected to your non-qualified account and you can keep making the payments just as you would if you had to pay a third party for the loan. You would essentially become your own banker in this situation.

4. Reduce "charitable giving" and/or "additional savings" enough to balance your budget.

Tax Analysis

Introduction

Recent tax reform doubled the standard deduction while eliminating exemptions. The majority of people saw their tax liability decrease due to the reduction of income tax rates, however, the means by which changes were implemented have led to a large decrease in financial benefit from itemized deductions than in previous years. This is because the standard deduction would be more than their itemized deductions which includes things like charitable giving and mortgage interest payments. (Garber)

Important Terms:

Prior Year Safe Harbor: If the tax payers pays at least 100% of their prior year tax bill thru with holding and or estimate payments. There will not be any underpayment penalty added to the current year tax return.

Marginal Tax Rate: is the percentage of tax applied to your income for each tax bracket in which you qualify. In essence, the marginal tax rate is the percentage taken from your next dollar of taxable income.

4 **Tax Rate**: is the average rate at which an individual is taxed on earned income.

Non-Qualifying Investment: is an investment that does not qualify for any level of tax-deferred or tax-exempt status. Investments of this sort are made with after-tax money.

Current Situation

In order to strategize and implement the most effective tax strategy, it is important to understand the current tax situation. As of right now current federal tax liability is $12,429 and expected state tax liability is 4,485 and FICA tax is 10,082

Federal Income Contributions Act (FICA) is the amount withheld from your wages to pay for social security and Medicare tax. The tax rate for each is 6.2% and 1.45% respectively. When calculated based on your wages, FICA tax is $10,082. Currently you're withholdings for FICA are 10,286. This is an over with holding of 204.

Upon review, Golden Tee is over withholding $219 a year and The Family and Career Institute of Missouri is under withholding $15. Please notify your payroll department to review their withholding from your paychecks.

Federal Tax

After analyzing your current tax scenario, federal tax liability this year is estimated to be $12,429. Your current amount of withholding thru employers are $22,178, which is an over payment of $9,749.

Income	
Wages and Bonus	135,196
Section 79 income	194
Interest Income	600
Dividend Income	3,521
Taxable Refunds	-
Short Term Gains	-
Long Term Gains	-
Business Income	-
Rental Income	-
Gross Income	**139,511**
Adjustments	
Section 125 Cafeteria	3,600
H S A	-
401k	9,411
IRA	-
Sep + Simple	-
1/2 SE Tax	-
Student Loan Interest	-
Adjusted Gross Income	**126,500**
Deductions	
Standard or Itemized	24,000
Taxable Income	**102,500**
Tax Liability	**14,429**
Credits	
Child Tax Credit	2,000
Tax Liability	**12,429**
Federal Withholding	22,178
Overpayment	9,749

State Tax

After analyzing your current tax scenario federal tax liability this year is estimated to be $12,429. Your current amount of withholding thru employers are $22,178, which is an over payment of $9,749.

State Income (AGI)	126,500
Federal Income Tax deduction (max 10,000)	10,000
Standard Deductions	24,000
State Deductions	1,000
State Exemptions	1,800
State Taxable Income	**89,700**
State Tax Rate	5%
State Tax	**4,485**
State Witholding	6,266
Overpayment	1,781

Itemize Deduction Analysis

As stated earlier, with the tax reform recently implemented. The financial benefit from itemized deductions have decrease. Below is a table of your current itemize deductions:

Itemized Deductions	
Medical Expenses >7.5% AGI	-
State and Local Taxes	6,266
Real Estate Tax	1,675
Home Mortgage Interest	10,254
Charity	5,800
Casualty or theft Losses	-
Total Itemized	**23,995**

Currently your total Itemized deductions are just shy of the standard deduction. If we factor in the new amortization table for the home refinance. The Home Mortgage Interest will drop to around $5000. This will reduce our total itemed deductions to $19,000, well below the standard deduction.

Unless there is a large increase in medical expenses or charitable giving there is not going to be any financial benefit derived from itemized deductions in the immediate future.

Recommendations

1. **Reduce Withholdings**

    "Allowances" as a basis to calculate your tax withholding will go away in 2020 on the W-4. Instead, you or your employer based on your W-4 will be asked to enter a tax withholding dollar amount instead. We are already implementing this change for our clients.

    We recommend using the prior year safe harbor approach. Your prior year federal tax liability was 14,429. Recommended with holdings are $200 monthly for Mia and $465 per pay period for Tyler. This will be sufficient to meet the safe harbor requirements and avoid underpayment penalty.

    Our assumption of a 3% increase in income each year would cause this arrangement to leave a slight underpayment of taxes each year. This is the optimal way to pay taxes as you are giving the minimal amount to the government and then paying the minor difference by April 15 of each Year.

    Application: In order to accomplish this go to your payroll department and request a W-4. Fill out the form as required. Line 6 on the 2019 W-4 allows for an additional amount withheld. Ask your payroll advisor to calculate how much is going to be withheld from each paycheck and use line 6 to adjust this amount to our recommendations.

    Alternate: If paying a small amount of taxes on April 15 is not appealing then increase Tyler's withholdings to $485 a pay period should lead to a slight refund each year. All things being equal and following the 3% wage increase each year.

    Benefits: This decrease in withholdings will increase our cash flow $9,800 or $816 per month. Providing more capital to reach our financial goals is key to making this financial plan a success.

2. **Gift Non-Qualified Investments to Charity**

    Charitable giving is currently being funded with cash flow. While in the past we have been able to reduce our income thru this strategy it is no longer our most efficient means to make the contributions.

    While both cash donations and investments (held long term) have the same tax deduction, donating appreciated shares has an additional tax benefit: avoiding the capital gains tax on the sale of your investments.

    For example, a 5,800 donation of cash to a charity at your current Itemized deduction level wouldn't result in any deduction. If you were to donate $5,800 directly from your Haley G&I fund with a basis of $2,900. You would avoid paying the capital gains rate of 15%. Potential tax savings $435.

    Benefits: Because of how the tax reform effected the benefit from itemizing deductions you no long get the same benefit from donating to charity. In fact, at your current rate of donation there is zero tax benefit. We are not recommending that you cease all donations unless the only reason for those donations were for tax purposes. Instead make a donation that both you and the charity will benefit from.

By donating to charity in this manner your annual cash flow will increase by $5,800. This additional cash flow can be used to meet some of our other financial goals.

However, because this is decreasing your investment assets on your balance sheet, we can use the increase in cash flow to re-purchase the investment at Fair Market Value resulting in a net zero change to your balance sheet while accomplishing an increase in basis for that investment.   The result of which means less future taxes.

3. **Contribute to FSA**

With the implementation of the affordable care act all FSA can have up to a $500 roll over OR a 2.5-month grace period to use the funds. These options are plan specific and decided on by the employer.

Tyler will need to verify with the plan documents what option is available. We recommend contributing $1,000 above the roll over amount because there appears to be sufficient evidence in your budget thru copays, dental and vision for this amount to be used on an annual basis. The actual amount will need to be calculated each year based on the remaining balance of the FSA.

Benefit: Potential Tax savings $285.

Phase outs

IRA Deductions: Can Contribute – No deduction

ROTH Contributions: Can Contribute – No Deduction

Health Savings Account: Can Contribute - Yes Deduction

Disclaimer: This tax plan is not a substitute for a formal tax plan. We recommend all strategies and recommendation made with this plan be reviewed with a CPA that specialized in tax preparation.

Life Insurance

Overview

Life Insurance is purchased to ensure financial security to the family in the event one or both of the parents pass away. It is used to replace lost income, cover burial expenses, pay off debt and pay estate taxes. It is a vital component to safeguard not only the financial plan but your family's future.

At RRH Financial when possible we plan for the surviving spouse to have the option to continue to work or become a stay home parent. In our experience, there is only a modest effect on the household budget and the ability for a single parent to stay home and care for the family after a loss is beyond valuable.

Assumptions

- Surviving spouse will have the choice to work or stay home in order to meet the additional demands of being a single parent.
- Both spouses are of better than average health and do not smoke.
- No pre-existing health conditions.
- Standard of living will not change due to the death of an earner.
- It is assumed the lump sum received for income will be conservatively invested to keep up with inflation, therefore, Inflation does not need to be calculated.

Needs Based Analysis

Final Expenses

Funeral Expenses		9,000
Final Medical		1,500
Estate administration Costs		13,500
Short term needs cost		10,000
Family Adjustment Period		25,000
Final Debts		20,000
Mortgage		150,000
Total	$	229,000
Non retirement Assets Allocation		(100,000)
Final Total	$	129,000

Income Replacement Analysis

Your current lifestyle includes all your committed and discretionary income. Not included amounts are; income withheld for FICA, Income tax and financing activities, (Mortgage, auto, Credit Cards) because income will be coming from principle and any taxable growth beyond keeping up with inflation will be incidental and will be able to pay the taxes with its own growth.

Income taxes are removed because we are completely replacing income with after tax sources, the only growth required is to keep up with inflation which will need to be an after-tax growth of 3%.

Debt financing is also removed from income because it has been paid for with the final expense calculation.

Social security Survivor benefit is factored in as an additional income source.

Because we are using income replacement. Calculating income in this fashion will allow for continued retirement and college savings as if you were still earning. These transfers can be done annually, or we can move the monies into designated accounts all at once and consider them to be prefunded.

The 3% employer match is also factored into income replacement to compensate for the lack of matching after the death of a spouse.

	Tyler		Mia	
Gross Wage Income	135,000		135,000	
3% employer Match	4,050		4,050	
FICA Tax	(9,720)		(9,720)	
Fed Tax	(12,500)		(12,500)	
State Tax	(4,500)		(4,500)	
Debt Financing	(23,600)		(23,600)	
Soc Sec Income	(22,854)	*	(12,418)	**
Income Needed	65,876		76,312	
Working Years	20		20	
Total	$ 1,317,520		$ 1,526,248	

* Survivor Social Security income $19,104 (9,552 each) for Tyler and Becky until Becky turns 18. Becky is five years old. $19,104 x 13years = 248,352. Divided by (20) number of years until Tyler retires, equals $12,418 of income per year.

** Survivor Social Security income $35,160 (17,580 each) Becky and Mia until Becky turns 18. Becky is five years old. $35,160 x 13years = 457,080. Divided by (20) number of years until Mia retires, equals $22,854 of income per year.

Current Life Insurance Coverage

	Tyler	Mia	Tyler	Mia
Type of Policy	Whole Life	Whole Life	Group Term	Group Term
Insurance Company	Manhattan Insurance Co	Manhattan Insurance Co	Manhattan Insurance Co	Manhattan Insurance Co
After-Tax rate of return	5.50%	5.50%	0%	0%
Death benefit	$100,000	$100,000	2 x Salary (not including bonus)	2.5 x Salary (not including bonus)
Person Insurance	Tyler	Mia	Tyler	Mia
Owner	Tyler	Mia	Tyler	Mia
Beneficiary	Mia	Tyler	Mia	Tyler
Cash Value	$8,750	$8,350	0	0
Premium Amount	92	80	Company Paid	Company Paid
Payment Frequency	Monthly	Monthly	NA	NA

Total Life Insurance Need

	Tyler	Mia
Final Expenses	129,000	129,000
Income Replacment	1,317,520	1,526,248
Total Need	**$ 1,446,520**	**1,655,248**
Current Coverage	100,000	100,000
SHORTFALL	**$ 1,346,520**	**$ 1,555,248**

Recommendations

1. **Purchase Term Life Policies**

Noted in the above analysis there is a substantial need for life insurance.

The company paid life insurance is a very nice benefit provided by your employer. However, we cannot use it to fulfill our life insurance requirement. Because it is a benefit your employers do not have to continue to offer the policy and could take away the benefit as they see fit. Also, if there is a job change in the future the new employer may offer a lessor amount or not offer it as a benefit at all.

It is recommended for each of you to get a 20-year term policies directly. We have already researched a very good company with the highest ratings for financial strength in the industry. The estimated cost after passing the heath requirements are $86 a month for Tyler and $75 a month for Mia. We also recommend paying the premiums annually for an additional estimated 5% ($96) savings. (Quotacy)

The additional cost of insurance is a necessity for your financial plan and will increase your overall committed expenses. However, this cost will be absorbed by the increase in cash flow from other adjustment being implemented.

2. **Change Payment Frequency**

Change the Whole Life Policies to annual payments. Paying whole life policies annually instead of monthly gets a similar savings as the term policies stated above. In this case you will see a faster increase in cash value as well as a better after-tax rate of return. Whole life is considered a very conservative investment and an after-tax return of 5.5% in today's environment is extremely competitive and with the current return provided will be an important piece to your conservative component of your investment profile.

3. Maintain Current Employer-Provided Policies

These are great policies to have, especially when your employer is paying. It is our recommendation to keep them enforce. But we cannot recommend factoring them into filling our life insurance need.

Most people are unlikely to stay with the same employer for their entire career, so tying your life insurance to your job is never recommended. You might be able to convert your group policy to individual life insurance if you leave, but the cost could go up significantly.

Your next job might not offer group life insurance, forcing you to go out and buy a new policy. But the cost of life insurance rises as you age, and you never know when you might develop a medical condition that could seriously raise your rates or even make it impossible to get coverage.

Health Insurance

Overview

Family Health Insurance is provided thru Tyler's employer. The Health Insurance provider is Peacock & Peacock a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO).

A Health Flexible Savings (FSA) account is also provided thru Tyler's Employer.

Dental care coverage, Yes.

Current Coverage

Cost	$300
Frequency	Monthly
Total out of Pocket	$3,000
Copay	$20
Specialist copay	$40
Emergency Copay	$100

Recommendations

1. Health Insurance Coverage appears to be adequate for your family needs. It is our experience that this a very generous health insurance policy provided by your employer.

2. To make sure you have all our basis covered Mia should check with her employer if they offer a health insurance plan so that we can do a proper analysis of all of your options. Her employer may have a plan that will allow you to utilize a Heath Savings Account which will help with our tax and retirement planning.

3. As stated in the income tax section, contributions to your FSA are recommended. With the implementation of the affordable care act all FSA can have up to a $500 roll over OR a 2.5-month grace period to use the funds. These options are plan specific and decided on by the employer.

   Tyler will need to verify with the plan documents what option is available. We recommend contributing $1,000 above the roll over amount because there appears to be sufficient evidence in your budget thru copays, dental and vision for this amount to be used on an annual basis. The actual amount will need to be calculated each year based on the remaining balance of the FSA.

   This will also help to reduce our taxable income.

Disability

Overview

Disability insurance policies cover the loss of earned income in order to protect a family's financial position. The amount of coverage purchased is typically between 60-70% of pre-disability income.

Assumptions

- No Social Security Disability benefits will be received
- Plan to save for other financial planning goals in the event of a disability
- Any cash settlements received will be invested using a moderately conservative asset allocation approach

Current Situation

Insurance Company	MA Disability Assurance Corp.	All-World Life and Disability Company	MA Disability Assurance Corp.	All-World Life and Disability Company
Wait Period (days)	0	0	90	90
Benefit Period (days)	90	90	To age 65	To age 65
Disability Benefit	100% Salary & Bonus	100% Salary & Bonus	60% salary	70% salary
Definition	Own Occupation	Own Occupation	Own Occupation	Modified/Own Occupation
Benefit Frequency	Biweekly	Biweekly	Biweekly	Biweekly
Premium Amount	Company Paid	Company Paid	Company Paid	25 (Pre-tax)
Payment Frequency	NA	NA	NA	Monlthy

Analysis

Disability Income Taxable

Is Tyler's Disability income taxable? Yes

Is Mia's Disability income taxable? Yes

Short Term Disability

Tyler becomes disabled: No change in income

Mia becomes disabled: No change in income

The short-term policies meet your basic disability needs. In the event that your employer discontinues the short-term disability benefit there are sufficient non-retirement assets in place to self-insure your first 90 days of disability before the long-term policies begin.

Long Term Disability

Tyler becomes disabled: Monthly income shortfall $5,134

Mia becomes disabled: Monthly income shortfall $ 812

Recommendation

1. Our recommendation is for Tyler to stack his current disability policy with an additional policy. Currently if Tyler suffers a long-term disability, the income provided will be $41,075 annually or $3,423. This is a substantial difference to your current level of earning.

Generally, you can have enough long-term disability to cover between 60-70% of your income. Currently Tyler's policy only covers 60% of his base salary. Tyler needs to have between $20,540-$30,800 more benefit.

Tyler needs to consult a disability insurance expert to analyze his current policy and to recommend a replacement or supplemental policy to work in conjuncture with his already in place employer provided policy. We can review the recommend policy during your application process to ensure that it will meet your needs.

Estimated cost is 2% of gross replaced income. For planning purposes, we will use an estimated cost of $852 annually or $71 per month.

The income from this policy will be income tax free because it is being paid by your personally with after tax dollars

2. No change in Mia's policy. The "Modified/Own Occupation" is not a concern because of the lack of physical requirement or fine motor skills (ie Dentist/Surgeon). It is our belief that if a disability is going to keep her from preforming work as a counselor then she will also not be able to perform modified work.

The reason Disability Insurance will only replace 60-70% of your income is to disincentives anyone from not working who is capable. This creates a problem when planning for our financial future and could force you to reduce discretionary spending, retirement savings, and/or additional savings.

However, your strong desire to retire at age 62 will offset this reduction. The disability policies are designed to pay until age 65. The ability to receive disability benefits until age 65 will take some pressure off your assets to produce income for the first 3 years or retirement.

Long Term Care Insurance

Overview

Long term care expenses have been increasing at high rates and has become a burden on many families. Improper planning can lead to losing a large majority of assets and ultimately leaving the surviving spouse with a fraction of the original retirement assets that had been saved for their retirement.

Long term care expenses generally include assisted living and long-term care facility expenses. Many states also have incentives that allow the amount purchased in long term care expenses to be exempt from Medicaid spend down. (Senior Planning)

Assumptions

- Annual Nursing home expenses $49,000 today
- Average age to enter assisted living is 75 with an average stay of 2.5 years
- Average age to enter nursing home is 85 with an average stay of 1.5 years
- Average age to enter nursing home is 85 with an average stay of 1.5 years
- Assets used to fund long term care will from at 5.5% after tax return.

Qualification rates for Long Term Care (aaltci)

- Ages 40 to 49: 62.0%
- Ages 50 to 59: 46.0%
- Ages 60 to 69: 38.0%

Current Situation

No Long-Term Care Coverage

Recommendation

Because of the difficulty in getting long term care as you age, we recommend getting insurance coverage now while you both are still young and healthy. In our experience the clients that wait until they are age 55 will have a spouse that no longer qualifies like they would have earlier in their lives.

Coverage (per Day)	250
Duration (Years)	2
Total pool of LTC	$ 182,500
Annually Increase (compounding)	5%
Estimated Cost	$ 5,618

Funding Source

We recommend using the non-qualified annuity as a funding source.   Typically, withdrawing funds from an annuity is a taxable event. However, with the pension act of 2006 that was implemented in 2010 the government placed an incentive for people to purchase long term care insurance. The Incentive states that all funds used from an un-annuitized annuity to pay for long term care insurance will not be taxed. (aaltci)

We calculated that your basis in your current annuity is 88,635. With your fair market value being 125,000 there is a current taxable gain of $36,165. If we use these funds to pay the LTC then that gain will no longer be taxable.

Also, the annuity is currently making a 5% rate of return. Which will eventually be taxable. By using the interest and growth in this way it will increase your after-tax rate of return in the annuity and we will not have to designate any additional cash flow from our budget.

Automobile Insurance

Overview

Auto insurance is a contract between you and an insurance company to protect you against financial loss in the event of an accident or theft.

Key Terms

- **Property –** such as damage to or theft of your car
- **Liability –** your legal responsibility to others for bodily injury or property damage
- **Medical –** the cost of treating injuries and rehabilitation.

Vehicles Covered

Acura TSX Sedan

Dodge Grand Caravan

Current Coverage

Provider	Missouri Valley Insurance co
Rating	A.M Best "A"
Bodily Injury/ death of one person	100,000
Bodily Injury/ death of two or more person	300,000
Property Damage	50,000
Unisured motorist coverage	100,000
Deductable	500
Additional Coverages	Medical Payments Car Rental Towing
Monthly Premium	167

Deductible Analysis

Typically, there is an 8-10% reduction in deductible when increase from $500 to $1000. (Insuramatch) With a $2000 annual premium anticipated savings could be $200 a year.

It would take 2.5 years of no claims for the savings to outweigh the increase in deductible (Increase in deductible (500)/Savings (200). (Insuramatch)

Change in Frequency, Severity, 2014–2016**

	Severity	Frequency
Bodily Injury†	7.0%	2.2%
Property Damage	11.5	2.9
Personal Injury Protection	7.7	10.2
Collision	8.2	2.6
Comprehensive	8.3	2.6

**Four quarters ended in March. †Bodily injury, property damage, personal injury protection, collision and comprehensive are the five standard coverages in a personal automobile policy. They are defined and described further in the Appendix.
Source: Fast Track Monitoring System.

The chart above (Insurance Information Institute) shows a 20.5% chance of filing a claim each year or in other words the average person files an auto claim once every five years. A couple will have a claim every 2.5 years.

Conclusion, no substantial savings when increasing the deductible.

Recommendation:

1. Verify with the current property casualty agent that these coverages meet the basic requirements for the Umbrella policy in-force.
2. Consider moving to a higher rated insurance company. Ratings indicate the financial strength of the insurance company. The stronger the strength the more likely it will not experience financial failure in the future. Examples of companies with A++ ratings are Geico, Metlife, Nationwide, Amica. For a complete list go to https://www.thebalance.com/what-is-an-a-rated-insurance-company-and-why-does-it-matter-4065596

Home Owners Insurance

Overview

Homeowners insurance covers losses and damages to an individual's house and assets in the home. Homeowners insurance also provides liability coverage against accidents in the home or on the property.

Important terms:

Open Perils - Insures against all causes of loss that are not specifically excluded

Named Perils - Insures against a list of specified causes of loss

Current and Recommended Coverage

Type	H5-3	H0-5
Liability Coverage	$100,000	$500,000
Home Coverage	$225,000	$250,000
Extended Coverag	$0	$50,000
Deductable	$500	$1,500
Premium (annual)	$700	>700
Home	Open Perils	Open Perils
Personal Property	Named perils	Named perils

For your home and other structures, HO-3 is an open-perils policy. That means your insurance company can pay for damage to your home unless it's caused by an event listed in the policy as an exclusion. Your person property is named perils which mean insurance will only cover your property if it is damaged in certain situations. Named perils are more restrictive in coverage.

Recommendations

1. We recommend that you upgrade your policy to a more comprehensive policy. An H0-5 policy will insure your personal property for open perils and remove the restrictions from the H0-3 policy.
2. Inquire to whether or not your policy has an inflation endorsement. If it does not, add it. This indorsement will automatically increase the home coverage amount to keep up with inflation.
3. Increase Liability coverage to 500,000. This is important to protect your assets.
4. Increase Home Coverage to 250,000 add another 50,000 for extended replacement cost. Most companies allow you to cover additional replacement cost if you should lose your home. Many times, the cost to replace is more than the loss in value that the insurance policy will cover.
5. Increase deductible to $1500. In your current situation $1500 is not a difficult amount to pay in the event of a claim and the increase in deductible will lower the premium which will

help cash flow by offsetting some of the additional cost incurred by increase your coverages to more appropriate amounts.

6. Create a home inventory list. Any time you will want to make a claim, the insurance company is going to ask you for a list of things lost. They will use this list to pay you. When you have a major claim, it is difficult to remember everything because so much is going on and this list will help to ensure your get proper value and that things don't get missed. (The Balance)
7. Add boat to existing insurance policy.

Expected Budget Impact: $35-50 a month increase in expenses.

Umbrella Policy

Overview

An umbrella insurance policy is extra liability insurance coverage that goes beyond the limits of the insured's home, auto or watercraft insurance. It provides an additional layer of security to those who are at risk for being sued for damages to other people's property or injuries caused to others in an accident. It also protects against libel, vandalism, slander and invasion of privacy.

An umbrella insurance policy is very helpful when the insurance owner is sued, and the dollar limit of the original policy has been exhausted. The added coverage provided by liability insurance is most useful to individuals who own a lot of assets or very expensive assets and are at significant risk for being sued. (Investopedia)

Current Situation

Current Situation

500,000 Umbrella Coverage for $175 a year.

Recommendation

1. Increase coverage to 1,000,000. This increase in coverage will ensure that all of their assets will be protected.

2. Verify with property casualty agent that our coverages meet the minimum required for the umbrella policy.

Expected budget impact: $8-10 a month.

Non-Qualified Investments

Overview

These investment are not held in retirement accounts, which means there are few restrictions when and how the assets are used. As a result, these investments are often used to fund special goals outside of retirement necessities.

Key Terms

- **Risk Tolerance –** An investors willingness to engage in risky financial behavior in return for higher possible returns.
- **After tax rate of return –** Rate of return that is reduced because of required taxes to be paid on earnings.
- **Rebalancing –** Assets taken from one investment to another to maintain chosen risk profile.

Assumptions

- **Inflation is 3%**
- **Dividends and capital gains will be reinvested**
- **Risk tolerance is moderate to moderate/conservative.**
- **Cash Equivalents Include our emergency fund**

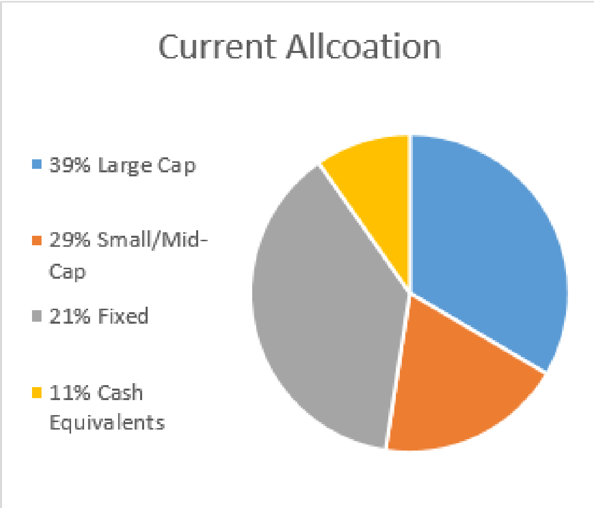
Non-retirement Goals

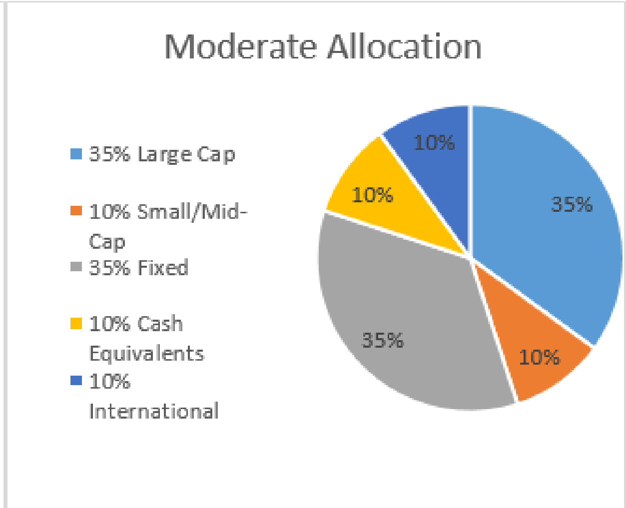
- **Emergency Fund of $20,000**
- **College Funding**
- **Home Improvement**
- **Open Art Gallery**

Current Portfolio

Description	Type	Owner	Market Value $	Before Tax Rate of Return	ARR $	Beta	Std Deviation
Savings	Cash	Joint	10,000	3.00%	300		0.0%
Money Market	Cash	Joint	10,000	3.00%	300		0.0%
Miscellaneous EE Bonds	Fixed	Joint	25,000	3.50%	875		0.0%
Haley G&I Fund	Large Cap	Joint	69,000	8.00%	5,520	0.90	3.2%
Konza Fund	Mid-Cap	Joint	43,000	9.20%	3,956	0.91	13.0%
Ruth Fund	Fixed	Joint	13,000	4.80%	624		4.9%
Sagebrush Fund	Small Cap	Joint	8,000	11.20%	896	0.80	21.0%
Total			**178,000**	**7.01%**	**12,471**		
Risk Free Return (3%)					5340		
Risk Premium					**7,131**		

Portfolio Analysis





Recommendations:

1. Transition investments to a more moderate investment profile to better match your risk profile. Instead of immediately making adjustments which would have tax ramifications we recommend an extended approach.
    a. Currently you have allocated $13,800 to additional savings and $5,800 to charitable giving. We recommend using that cash flow to increase your fixed investment position. The Time line will be 2 years for to increase the fixed assets to the appropriate level.

    b. In place of donating cash we recommend donating the equivalent amount from the Small cap investment allocation. The time line will be 3 years to decrease small/mid cap investments to its appropriate level. The estimate tax savings over the three years is $4,700. (17400 *.27 (state and Fed Tax)

2. Start to reclassify investments into tax advantage accounts for college funding. The next section will cover this in more detail

3. Home Improvement & Art Gallery – Estimate cost will be $144,000 at retirement when factoring a 3% inflation and is 20 years away. $144,000 = 80,000 (1 + .03)^{20}$

4. This long time horizon allows us to moderately increase the risk profile.
    a. Designating $49,000 of current investments at an average 6% rate of return for 20 years will completely fund this goal.

Education Planning

Overview

Education funding is a complicated subject. There are thousands of books written on the subject. Every strategy recommended has benefits and shortfalls. There is not a simple one size fits all strategy that everyone can implement. Instead each strategy must be customized to each unique situation with a mind to maximizing the good and minimizing the bad.

Key Terms

- Subsidized Loans – Interest does not accumulate while student is enrolled in college at least half time.
- Unsubsidized loans – Interest accumulated but no payments are made while student is enrolled in college at least half time.

Goals

- Complete Fund Becky's College including Room and Board before she starts college.
- Prefer to save in a tax advantage investments to pay for college.

Assumptions

- Time Horizon – 13 Years Becky is age 5 and will start college at age 18
- Current Tuition, Room and Board Cost per Year $20,000
- College Education Cost will increase at a rate of 5% per year
- Moderately Aggressive risk profile

Cost analysis

Age	Cost
18	37,713
19	39,599
20	41,579
21	43,657
Total	162,548

The above table breaks out the cost for each year of Becky's college.

Methodology

You have the ability to save for Becky's completely in a 529 plan. However, there are many restrictions on how that money can be used and penalties if not used properly. Also, the use of the 529 could exclude you from possible tuition credits which could be more beneficial that the tax deferment and tax free growth achieved in the plan.

We use a 60/40 split when allocating to our college plan. This allows us to maintain our opportunity to use non 529 funds to qualify for possible tax credits.

In order to maintain our risk tolerance and get the most tax savings we will use the States government bond fund. This municipal bond fund will produce dividends that are tax free and will be re-invested. This represents the conservative part of our risk profile and adds little tax burden.

The aggressive part of the risk profile will be in the 529 plan and consist of large, small cap and some international stock. The 529 plan is where you want to see all the growth because it will all be tax free with qualified distributions.

We will also utilize the stretch method of education funding. What this means is that instead of paying for college completely each year we will use subsidized and possible unsubsidized loans. Subsidized are interest free while unsubsidized are typically less than 5% interest. (Miranda) Then we pay the loans off once college is done.

This takes coordination because we have to use the 529 funds in the year the expenses incur. The goal will be to use the 529 plan for mostly room and board and the municipal bonds to pay for tuition. This will keep any tax credits for tuition available to use. Subsidized loans also allow us to get the tax credit and allow the muni bonds to produce dividends longer. Projected additional dividends using this method is $4,600.

Investment projections

Age	BoY	Increase 6%	Education Cost	Balance
5	66,000	3,960	-	69,960
6	69,960	4,198	-	74,158
7	74,158	4,449	-	78,607
8	78,607	4,716	-	83,323
9	83,323	4,999	-	88,323
10	88,323	5,299	-	93,622
11	93,622	5,617	-	99,240
12	99,240	5,954	-	105,194
13	105,194	6,312	-	111,506
14	111,506	6,690	-	118,196
15	118,196	7,092	-	125,288
16	125,288	7,517	-	132,805
17	132,805	7,968	-	140,773
18	140,773	8,446	37,713	111,507
19	111,507	6,690	39,599	78,598
20	78,598	4,716	41,579	41,736
21	41,736	2,504	43,657	582

Recommendations

1. **1.** Front load 40,000 to the 529 fund. The contribution can be done all at once which will allow for more compounding interest and the tax deduction will be spread out over three years because the maximum deduction for the state of Missouri is $16,000. Allocate 26,000 into the Tax free Municipal Bonds.
    - **a.** Ongoing, as we get closer to college or as the 529 out grows the bonds it will be appropriate to allocate the more aggressive funds to more conservative ones to maintain our risk profile.
2. Utilize the stretch method if subsidized loans are available or the rate between municipal bond yield and unsubsidized loans is advantageous. Projected additional dividends using this method is $4,600.
    - a. An alternative to college loans is two use a home equity line of credit. Depending on the interest rate offered could be preferable then liquidating the non-qualified portion of the college funds.

Recap:

Of your $178,000 of non-qualified assets we have allocated:

$20,000 Emergency Fund

$66,000 for College Fund

$49,000 for home addition and Art Gallery

This leaves a balance of 43,000 designated for Golf Lessons and Golf Clubs. This should be enough to improve Mia's golf game enough so that Tyler would enjoy playing more golf with her.

Retirement Income Goals and Investment Analysis

Assumptions

- Life Expectancy is 95 for Tyler and Mia is 95 years old.
- Inflation rate is 3% annually
- Income replacement in retirement in 85%
- retire at age 62
- Income will increase with inflation before and after retirement.
- Home Mortgage will be paid off in 20 years.

Income Analysis

As discussed in our initial meeting your goal is to maintain approximately 85% of your current pre-tax income. When calculated (135,000 * .85) this comes to an income need of 114,963.

Below is a more in depth calculation based on your current budget. This method is a more precise and our preferred method for calculating income in retirement rather than using a general rule of thumb of 85% because it. It factors in expenses from your budget that will not transition into retirement. (401k Savings, FICA, Mortgage, ext.) It also considers increases in healthcare cost and the desire for some travel in retirement.

Current Income	135,250	
FICA	-10342	
401k/IRA savings	-7358	
Mortgage Payments	-13056	
Credit Card Payment:	-5100	
Additional Savings	-13800	
Travel	7000	
Health Care Expense	9000	*
	$ 101,594	

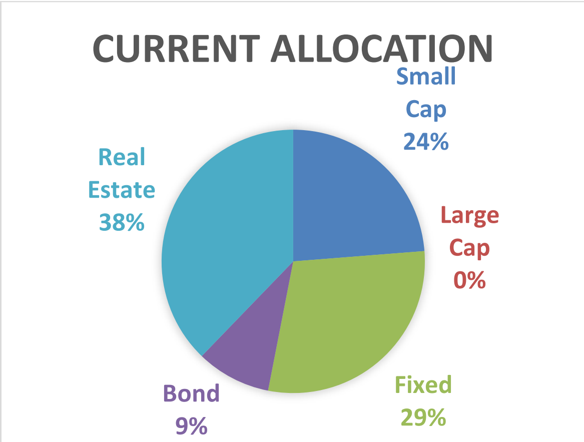
Using this method for income planning we can determine that 75% of your current income will be required to maintain your current standard of living.

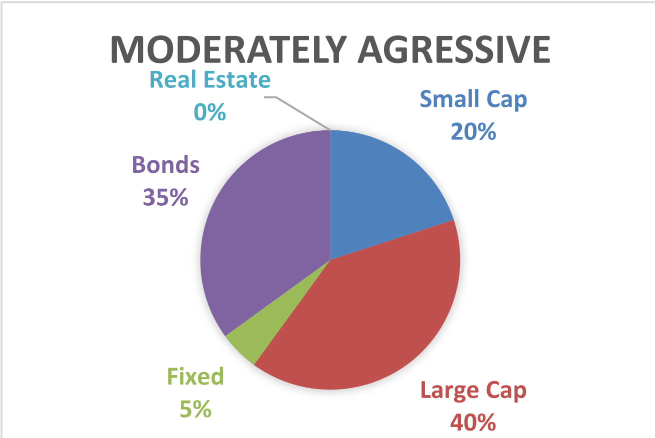
*Based on Fidelity's study of health care cost in retirement. Average retirement cost is $285,000 in today's dollars per couple. Excluding Long Term Care. (Fidelity)

Current Portfolio

Description	Type	Allocation	Value	Return of Return
Consumer Fund	401k	Small Cap	69,000	8.75%
Graham Fund	401k	Real Estate	134,000	4.10%
Rocket Fund	401k	Small Cap	15,250	3.50%
Cert. of Deposit	IRA	Fixed	52,000	14.00%
Cert. of Deposit	IRA	Fixed	52,000	4.80%
Ruth Fund	IRA	Bond	32,500	3.50%
		Total	354,750	0.06477

*Annuity has been allocated to fund Long Term Care and is not included as retirement assets.





Moderately Aggressive Portfolio

Description	Allocation	Value	Return of Return
Rocket Fund	Small Cap	35,500	14.00%
Sage Brush Fund	Small Cap	35,500	14.00%
Growth Fund	Large Cap	71,000	10.20%
Value Fund	Large Cap	71,000	9.00%
Clock Fund	Gov Bond	62,000	6.00%
Ruth Fund	Corp Bond	62,000	4.80%
Money Market	Fixed	17,750	3.00%

Recommendations:

1. Adjust current qualified portfolio to recommended “Moderately Aggressive” model. This falls in line with your risk tolerance and is better positioned to achieve the rate of return necessary to meet your retirement goals.
2. Review investments annual and preform rebalancing of investments has required.

Social Security: Tyler

Social Security Online **Benefit Calculators**

Benefit Calculators

Quick Calculator Benefit Estimates
July 8, 2019

Retirement

At right is the information you provided. Below that are estimated benefit amounts for retirement at 3 different ages, including your normal (or full) retirement age (67). We assume you will work every year up to the year in which you begin receiving benefits.

Social Security benefits are the foundation on which to build a financially secure retirement. Savings and pensions also are key components of your retirement plan.

Information you submitted

Date of birth: **6/15/1977**
Current earnings: **$102,800.00**
Benefit in **future (inflated)** dollars

Retirement Benefit Estimates

Retirement age	Monthly benefit amount [1]
62 and 1 month in 2039	$4,271.00
67 in 2044	$7,204.00
70 in 2047	$9,957.00

[1] Assumes future increases in prices or earnings.

We have calculated your benefits by making certain assumptions about your past and future earnings. Please look at these earnings to see if they appear reasonable to you. You can change them and see the effect on your benefit estimates!

See the earnings we used

Disability/Survivor

For disability and survivors estimates, we assumed that you became disabled or died **today**. We did not use future earnings in calculating those estimates.

Disability	Monthly benefit amount (in today's dollars)
You	$2,506.00

Your spouse and children may also qualify for benefits.

Survivors	Monthly benefit amount (in today's dollars)
Your child	$1,887.00
Your spouse caring for your child	$1,887.00
Your spouse at normal retirement age	$2,516.00
Family maximum	$4,402.40

Social Security Online

Benefit Calculators

Benefit Calculators

Estimated Earnings

July 8, 2019

The table at right shows the estimated annual amounts of your taxable earnings that we used to calculate your monthly retirement benefit. We estimated these earnings based on the amount of earnings you said you would receive in 2019. We do not use earnings in the year you begin receiving benefits. In each year, your taxable earnings are limited to the maximum taxable amount for that year.

For the disability and survivors estimates, we assumed that you became disabled or died today. We did not use future earnings in calculating those estimates.

If you feel that the past earnings shown here are much different from your actual earnings, then you can change the earnings by selecting one of two different methods.

1. ◉ Enter the amounts you want to change. Please note that you will be sending personal data over the Internet – this is not a secure medium.
2. ○ Change the assumed earnings growth rate for past earnings. You may choose to make your earnings grow faster or slower than national average wages by entering a relative growth factor below. Choosing a positive number will cause your earnings to grow faster than the national average; choosing a negative number will cause slower than average growth. Entering a relative growth factor of 2, for example, means your wages will grow 2 percent faster than the national average.
   Relative growth factor for past earnings: 3 %
   If you change a growth factor, be sure that you have checked box number 2 above!

Because you chose to use estimated future earnings in your benefit calculation, you may adjust the growth rate for your future earnings with a relative growth factor, as described above for past earnings.
Relative growth factor for future earnings: 3 %
To provide a conservative estimate of your benefit, we reduce the growth of future earnings after age 59 by one percentage point.

Submit earnings information

Note that the last year of earnings used in estimating your retirement benefit is the year before the year in which retirement begins, whether at age 62, normal retirement age, or age 70.

Past earnings

Year	Taxable amount
1995	$ 3,700
1996	$ 3,900
1997	$ 4,200
1998	$ 4,500
1999	$ 39,100
2000	$ 42,100
2001	$ 44,000
2002	$ 45,300
2003	$ 47,300
2004	$ 50,500
2005	$ 53,400
2006	$ 57,000
2007	$ 60,800
2008	$ 63,400
2009	$ 63,700
2010	$ 66,500
2011	$ 70,000
2012	$ 73,600
2013	$ 76,000
2014	$ 80,300
2015	$ 84,800
2016	$ 87,400
2017	$ 92,300
2018	$ 96,900
2019	$ 102,800

Future earnings

Year	Taxable amount
2020	$110,900
2021	$119,300
2022	$128,000
2023	$137,300
2024	$147,300
2025	$158,100
2026	$169,700
2027	$182,300
2028	$191,100*
2029	$199,200*
2030	$207,300*
2031	$215,400*
2032	$223,800*
2033	$232,500*
2034	$241,500*
2035	$250,800*
2036	$260,700*
2037	$270,900*
2038	$281,400*
2039	$292,200*
2040	$303,300*
2041	$315,000*
2042	$326,700*
2043	$339,300*
2044	$352,200*
2045	$365,400*
2046	$379,200*

* Earnings limited to taxable maximum

Note: Estimated number of credits earned before age 62 is 176. Minimum requirement is 40 credits.

Social Security Online

Benefit Calculators

Benefit Calculators

Quick Calculator Benefit Estimates

July 8, 2019

Retirement

At right is the information you provided. Below that are estimated benefit amounts for retirement at 3 different ages, including your normal (or full) retirement age (67). We assume you will work every year up to the year in which you begin receiving benefits.

Social Security benefits are the foundation on which to build a financially secure retirement. Savings and pensions also are key components of your retirement plan.

Information you submitted

Date of birth: **6/15/1977**
Current earnings: **$32,500.00**
Benefit in **future (inflated)** dollars

Retirement Benefit Estimates

Retirement age	Monthly benefit amount [1]
62 and 1 month in 2039	$2,247.00
67 in 2044	$3,933.00
70 in 2047	$5,545.00

[1] Assumes future increases in prices or earnings.

We have calculated your benefits by making certain assumptions about your past and future earnings. Please look at these earnings to see if they appear reasonable to you. You can change them and see the effect on your benefit estimates!

See the earnings we used

Disability/Survivor

For disability and survivors estimates, we assumed that you became disabled or died **today**. We did not use future earnings in calculating those estimates.

Disability	Monthly benefit amount (in today's dollars)
You	$1,225.00

Your spouse and children may also qualify for benefits.

Survivors	Monthly benefit amount (in today's dollars)
Your child	$924.00
Your spouse caring for your child	$924.00
Your spouse at normal retirement age	$1,232.00
Family maximum	$1,906.80

Social Security Online

Benefit Calculators

Benefit Calculators

Estimated Earnings

July 8, 2019

The table at right shows the estimated annual amounts of your taxable earnings that we used to calculate your monthly retirement benefit. We estimated these earnings based on the amount of earnings you said you would receive in 2019. We do not use earnings in the year you begin receiving benefits.

For the disability and survivors estimates, we assumed that you became disabled or died today. We did not use future earnings in calculating those estimates.

If you feel that the past earnings shown here are much different from your actual earnings, then you can change the earnings by selecting one of two different methods.

1. ◉ Enter the amounts you want to change. Please note that you will be sending personal data over the Internet – this is not a secure medium.
2. ○ Change the assumed earnings growth rate for past earnings. You may choose to make your earnings grow faster or slower than national average wages by entering a relative growth factor below. Choosing a positive number will cause your earnings to grow faster than the national average; choosing a negative number will cause slower than average growth. Entering a relative growth factor of 2, for example, means your wages will grow 2 percent faster than the national average.
   Relative growth factor for past earnings: 3 %
   If you change a growth factor, be sure that you have checked box number 2 above!

Because you chose to use estimated future earnings in your benefit calculation, you may adjust the growth rate for your future earnings with a relative growth factor, as described above for past earnings.
Relative growth factor for future earnings: 3 %
To provide a conservative estimate of your benefit, we reduce the growth of future earnings after age 59 by one percentage point.

Submit earnings information

Note that the last year of earnings used in estimating your retirement benefit is the year before the year in which retirement begins, whether at age 62, normal retirement age, or age 70.

Past earnings

Year	Taxable amount
1995	$1,200
1996	$1,200
1997	$1,300
1998	$1,400
1999	$12,400
2000	$13,300
2001	$13,900
2002	$14,300
2003	$15,000
2004	$16,000
2005	$16,900
2006	$18,000
2007	$19,200
2008	$20,100
2009	$20,200
2010	$21,000
2011	$22,100
2012	$23,300
2013	$24,100
2014	$25,400
2015	$26,800
2016	$27,700
2017	$29,200
2018	$30,600
2019	$32,500

Future earnings

Year	Taxable amount
2020	$35,000
2021	$37,700
2022	$40,500
2023	$43,400
2024	$46,600
2025	$50,000
2026	$53,700
2027	$57,600
2028	$61,700
2029	$66,100
2030	$70,700
2031	$75,700
2032	$81,000
2033	$86,700
2034	$92,700
2035	$99,200
2036	$106,200
2037	$109,200
2038	$112,200
2039	$115,300
2040	$118,500
2041	$121,800
2042	$125,100
2043	$128,500
2044	$132,100
2045	$135,700
2046	$139,500

Note: Estimated number of credits earned before age 62 is 165. Minimum requirement is 40 credits.

Social Security Analysis

Spousal Benefit Calculation:

The spouse is entitled to the greater of their personal social security benefit or half of their spouse's social security at full retirement age.

Tyler FRA = 7,204

Spousal Benefit @ FRA = 7,204 *.5 = 3,602

Age 62 reduction 4271/7204= .407135

Mia's Social Security Benefit at age 62 is $2,247.

Mia's Spousal Benefit at age 62 is $2,135.5.

Recommendation:

1. Based on these estimated number Mia will option to take her personal social security income. However, re-evaluation at the time of retirement will need to be completed before final decision is made.

Retirement Analysis

We ran 3 scenarios that projected your retirement planning. The blue shaded area on the graph represents the range we are confident in projecting your retirement assets balance. Income replacement ratio of 75% as noted with our retirement income need analysis.

Scenario 1: Current path

Assumptions:

a. If we were not to make any changes this is what we would expect your retirement to look like.
b. Starting retirement and social security at age 62.
c. Current savings rate (including employer contributions),
d. Expected rate of return with current portfolio,

Results: We would expect depletion of your assets between the ages of 84 and 86. This is insufficient to meet your goals in retirement.

Solutions: There are a few ways to remedy this shortfall in our retirement plan. Likely a combination of all three will need to be accomplished in order to achieve all of our retirement goals.

1. Moderately Increase Risk: An increase in risk, especially while we are still 20 years away from retirement can result in an increase in our assets which would allow for more compounding interest.

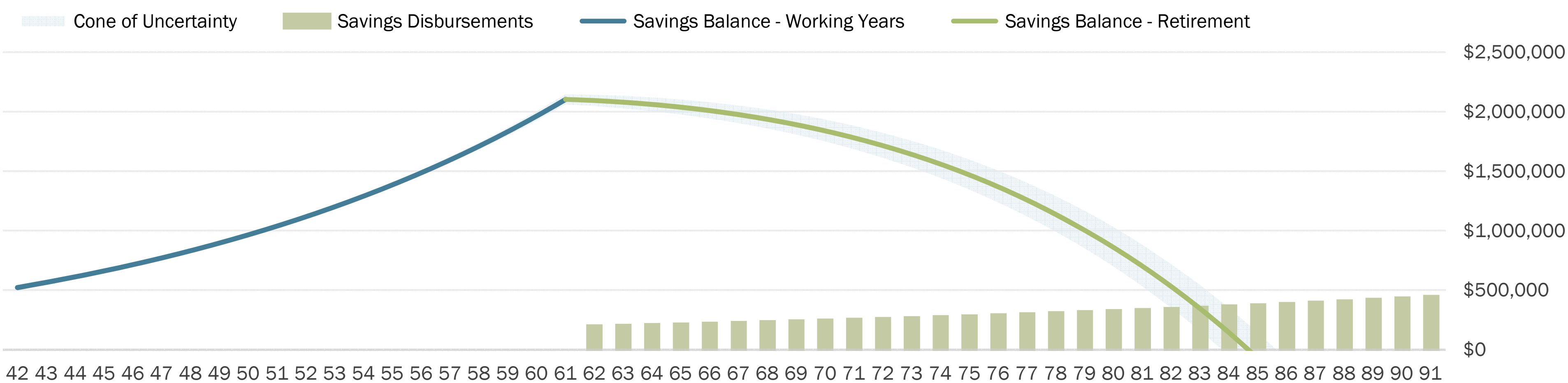
2. Increase Savings Rate: An increase in savings rate will especially early on will allow for more assets to accumulate and take advantage of compounding interest.

   Not only is increasing your savings rate a necessary step for your retirement goals but also, as discussed in the personal tax analysis section of this plan, is a recommendation to save money on your taxes.

3. Retire later: Retiring at age 62 greatly reduces the ability for your social security income to contribute to your retirement. Social Security will contribute about 40% of your income at the beginning of retirement and allow it to grow even just a few more years will have a very positive effect on your retirement. Also, the additional time in the workforce would also increase the earnings of your retirement assets before you start to rely on them for income.

The next two scenarios incorporate a combination of all 3 recommendation.

RETIREMENT PLANNER



INPUT

NOW

Your current age	42
Annual income ($)	$135,250
Annual inflation & income increases (%)	3.00%
Retirement savings balance ($)	$479,750
Annual savings amount ($)	$11,416
Annual savings increases (%)	3.00%
Investment return (%)	6.09%

AT RETIREMENT

Social Security	78,216
Annual increases (%)	2.50%
Desired retirement age	62
Number of years of retirement income	30
Income replacement (%)	75.00%
Investment return (%)	4.50%

UNCERTAINTY (%)

Investment return uncertainty	0.25%
Annual savings amount uncertainty	0.00%
Annual savings increases uncertainty	0.00%
Annual pension benefit amount uncertainty	0.00%
Annual Pension penefit increases uncertainty	0.00%

Chart Details

Age	Salary	Balance	Interest	Yearly savings	Desired retirement income	Social Security	Year ending balance
42	$135,250	$479,750	$29,217	$11,416	$0	$0	$520,382
43	$139,308	$520,382	$31,691	$11,758	$0	$0	$563,832
44	$143,487	$563,832	$34,337	$12,111	$0	$0	$610,280
45	$147,791	$610,280	$37,166	$12,474	$0	$0	$659,920
46	$152,225	$659,920	$40,189	$12,848	$0	$0	$712,957
47	$156,792	$712,957	$43,419	$13,234	$0	$0	$769,610
48	$161,496	$769,610	$46,869	$13,631	$0	$0	$830,110
49	$166,340	$830,110	$50,554	$14,040	$0	$0	$894,703
50	$171,331	$894,703	$54,487	$14,461	$0	$0	$963,651
51	$176,471	$963,651	$58,686	$14,895	$0	$0	$1,037,232
52	$181,765	$1,037,232	$63,167	$15,341	$0	$0	$1,115,741
53	$187,218	$1,115,741	$67,949	$15,802	$0	$0	$1,199,491
54	$192,834	$1,199,491	$73,049	$16,276	$0	$0	$1,288,816
55	$198,619	$1,288,816	$78,489	$16,764	$0	$0	$1,384,069
56	$204,578	$1,384,069	$84,290	$17,267	$0	$0	$1,485,626
57	$210,715	$1,485,626	$90,475	$17,785	$0	$0	$1,593,886
58	$217,037	$1,593,886	$97,068	$18,319	$0	$0	$1,709,272
59	$223,548	$1,709,272	$104,095	$18,868	$0	$0	$1,832,235
60	$230,254	$1,832,235	$111,583	$19,434	$0	$0	$1,963,252
61	$237,162	$1,963,252	$119,562	$20,017	$0	$0	$2,102,831
62	$0	$2,102,831	$94,627	$0	$183,207	$78,216	$2,092,467
63	$0	$2,092,467	$94,161	$0	$188,704	$80,171	$2,078,096
64	$0	$2,078,096	$93,514	$0	$194,365	$82,176	$2,059,421
65	$0	$2,059,421	$92,674	$0	$200,196	$84,230	$2,036,129
66	$0	$2,036,129	$91,626	$0	$206,202	$86,336	$2,007,889
67	$0	$2,007,889	$90,355	$0	$212,388	$88,494	$1,974,351

Chart Details

Age	Salary	Balance	Interest	Yearly savings	Desired retirement income	Social Security	Year ending balance
68	$0	$1,974,351	$88,846	$0	$218,759	$90,707	$1,935,144
69	$0	$1,935,144	$87,081	$0	$225,322	$92,974	$1,889,878
70	$0	$1,889,878	$85,045	$0	$232,082	$95,299	$1,838,139
71	$0	$1,838,139	$82,716	$0	$239,044	$97,681	$1,779,493
72	$0	$1,779,493	$80,077	$0	$246,215	$100,123	$1,713,477
73	$0	$1,713,477	$77,106	$0	$253,602	$102,626	$1,639,608
74	$0	$1,639,608	$73,782	$0	$261,210	$105,192	$1,557,372
75	$0	$1,557,372	$70,082	$0	$269,046	$107,822	$1,466,229
76	$0	$1,466,229	$65,980	$0	$277,118	$110,517	$1,365,609
77	$0	$1,365,609	$61,452	$0	$285,431	$113,280	$1,254,911
78	$0	$1,254,911	$56,471	$0	$293,994	$116,112	$1,133,500
79	$0	$1,133,500	$51,007	$0	$302,814	$119,015	$1,000,708
80	$0	$1,000,708	$45,032	$0	$311,898	$121,990	$855,832
81	$0	$855,832	$38,512	$0	$321,255	$125,040	$698,129
82	$0	$698,129	$31,416	$0	$330,893	$128,166	$526,818
83	$0	$526,818	$23,707	$0	$340,820	$131,370	$341,075
84	$0	$341,075	$15,348	$0	$351,044	$134,654	$140,034
85	$0	$140,034	$6,302	$0	$361,576	$138,021	-$77,220
86	$0	-$77,220	-$3,475	$0	$372,423	$141,471	-$311,646
87	$0	-$311,646	-$14,024	$0	$383,596	$145,008	-$564,258
88	$0	-$564,258	-$25,392	$0	$395,103	$148,633	-$836,120
89	$0	-$836,120	-$37,625	$0	$406,957	$152,349	-$1,128,353
90	$0	-$1,128,353	-$50,776	$0	$419,165	$156,158	-$1,442,136
91	$0	-$1,442,136	-$64,896	$0	$431,740	$160,062	-$1,778,711

Scenario 2: Least amount of changes.

Assumptions:

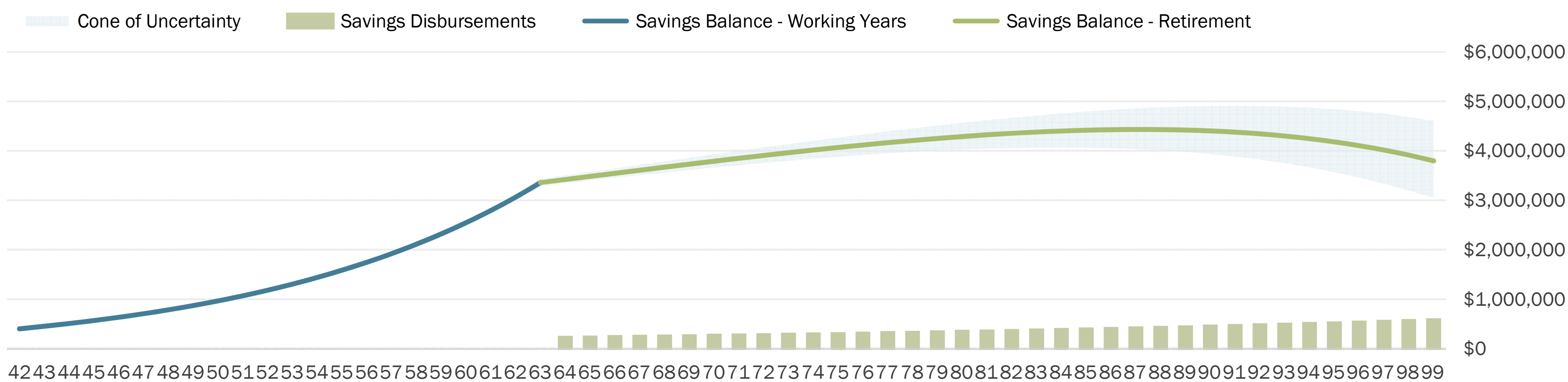
a. Using the moderately aggressive portfolio will increase you expected return.
b. With the modifications to your personal budget we can allocate additional savings to your qualified accounts. Total annual savings will now be 15,000 increased annually along with your expected wage increases.
c. Move desired retirement age to 64. Increasing our savings rate only moved our depletion of assets to age 92-94. By working two more years we see a substantial increase in our social security income and we allow our assets two more years of compounding interest.

Results: Our assets are enough to meet all of our retirement goals. There is a much better asset curve with a decline in our total assets starting around age 88.

Ideally, no one ever wants to start spending down their assets. Most however, never get that luxury. In this scenario our assets continue to rise in value until your life expectancy is reached then we start to see a decline in assets. We can contribute this to social security. Historically social security has not kept up with inflation and the participants loses more purchasing power the longer they are on it. (Backman)

Our planning accounts for social security not keeping up with inflation forcing you to rely more and more on your assets to provide income.

RETIREMENT PLANNER



INPUT

NOW

Your current age	42
Annual income ($)	$135,250
Annual inflation & income increases (%)	3.00%
Retirement savings balance ($)	$354,750
Annual savings amount ($)	$15,000
Annual savings increases (%)	3.00%
Investment return (%)	8.68%

AT RETIREMENT

Social Security	106,915
Annual increases (%)	2.50%
Desired retirement age	64
Number of years of retirement income	36
Income replacement (%)	75.00%
Investment return (%)	4.50%

UNCERTAINTY (%)

Investment return uncertainty	0.25%
Annual savings amount uncertainty	0.00%
Annual savings increases uncertainty	0.00%
Annual pension benefit amount uncertainty	0.00%
Annual Pension penefit increases uncertainty	0.00%

Chart Details

Age	Salary	Balance	Interest	Yearly savings	Desired retirement income	Social Security	From Assets	Year ending balance
42	$135,250	$354,750	$30,792	$15,000	$0	$0	$0	$400,542
43	$139,308	$400,542	$34,767	$15,450	$0	$0	$0	$450,759
44	$143,487	$450,759	$39,126	$15,914	$0	$0	$0	$505,799
45	$147,791	$505,799	$43,903	$16,391	$0	$0	$0	$566,093
46	$152,225	$566,093	$49,137	$16,883	$0	$0	$0	$632,113
47	$156,792	$632,113	$54,867	$17,389	$0	$0	$0	$704,369
48	$161,496	$704,369	$61,139	$17,911	$0	$0	$0	$783,419
49	$166,340	$783,419	$68,001	$18,448	$0	$0	$0	$869,868
50	$171,331	$869,868	$75,505	$19,002	$0	$0	$0	$964,374
51	$176,471	$964,374	$83,708	$19,572	$0	$0	$0	$1,067,653
52	$181,765	$1,067,653	$92,672	$20,159	$0	$0	$0	$1,180,484
53	$187,218	$1,180,484	$102,466	$20,764	$0	$0	$0	$1,303,714
54	$192,834	$1,303,714	$113,162	$21,386	$0	$0	$0	$1,438,263
55	$198,619	$1,438,263	$124,841	$22,028	$0	$0	$0	$1,585,132
56	$204,578	$1,585,132	$137,589	$22,689	$0	$0	$0	$1,745,410
57	$210,715	$1,745,410	$151,502	$23,370	$0	$0	$0	$1,920,281
58	$217,037	$1,920,281	$166,680	$24,071	$0	$0	$0	$2,111,032
59	$223,548	$2,111,032	$183,238	$24,793	$0	$0	$0	$2,319,063
60	$230,254	$2,319,063	$201,295	$25,536	$0	$0	$0	$2,545,894
61	$237,162	$2,545,894	$220,984	$26,303	$0	$0	$0	$2,793,180
62	$244,277	$2,793,180	$242,448	$27,092	$0	$0	$0	$3,062,719
63	$251,605	$3,062,719	$265,844	$27,904	$0	$0	$0	$3,356,468
64	$0	$3,356,468	$151,041	$0	$194,365	$106,915	$87,450	$3,420,059
65	$0	$3,420,059	$153,903	$0	$200,196	$109,588	$90,608	$3,483,355
66	$0	$3,483,355	$156,751	$0	$206,202	$112,328	$93,874	$3,546,232
67	$0	$3,546,232	$159,580	$0	$212,388	$115,136	$97,252	$3,608,561

Chart Details

Age	Salary	Balance	Interest	Yearly savings	Desired retirement income	Social Security	From Assets	Year ending balance
68	$0	$3,608,561	$162,385	$0	$218,759	$118,014	$100,745	$3,670,201
69	$0	$3,670,201	$165,159	$0	$225,322	$120,965	$104,357	$3,731,003
70	$0	$3,731,003	$167,895	$0	$232,082	$123,989	$108,093	$3,790,805
71	$0	$3,790,805	$170,586	$0	$239,044	$127,089	$111,956	$3,849,436
72	$0	$3,849,436	$173,225	$0	$246,215	$130,266	$115,950	$3,906,711
73	$0	$3,906,711	$175,802	$0	$253,602	$133,522	$120,079	$3,962,433
74	$0	$3,962,433	$178,309	$0	$261,210	$136,860	$124,349	$4,016,393
75	$0	$4,016,393	$180,738	$0	$269,046	$140,282	$128,764	$4,068,367
76	$0	$4,068,367	$183,076	$0	$277,118	$143,789	$133,329	$4,118,115
77	$0	$4,118,115	$185,315	$0	$285,431	$147,384	$138,047	$4,165,382
78	$0	$4,165,382	$187,442	$0	$293,994	$151,068	$142,926	$4,209,899
79	$0	$4,209,899	$189,445	$0	$302,814	$154,845	$147,969	$4,251,375
80	$0	$4,251,375	$191,312	$0	$311,898	$158,716	$153,182	$4,289,505
81	$0	$4,289,505	$193,028	$0	$321,255	$162,684	$158,571	$4,323,962
82	$0	$4,323,962	$194,578	$0	$330,893	$166,751	$164,142	$4,354,398
83	$0	$4,354,398	$195,948	$0	$340,820	$170,920	$169,900	$4,380,446
84	$0	$4,380,446	$197,120	$0	$351,044	$175,193	$175,851	$4,401,715
85	$0	$4,401,715	$198,077	$0	$361,576	$179,573	$182,003	$4,417,790
86	$0	$4,417,790	$198,801	$0	$372,423	$184,062	$188,361	$4,428,229
87	$0	$4,428,229	$199,270	$0	$383,596	$188,664	$194,932	$4,432,568
88	$0	$4,432,568	$199,466	$0	$395,103	$193,380	$201,723	$4,430,310
89	$0	$4,430,310	$199,364	$0	$406,957	$198,215	$208,742	$4,420,932
90	$0	$4,420,932	$198,942	$0	$419,165	$203,170	$215,995	$4,403,879
91	$0	$4,403,879	$198,175	$0	$431,740	$208,249	$223,491	$4,378,563
92	$0	$4,378,563	$197,035	$0	$444,692	$213,456	$231,237	$4,344,361
93	$0	$4,344,361	$195,496	$0	$458,033	$218,792	$239,241	$4,300,616

Chart Details

Age	Salary	Balance	Interest	Yearly savings	Desired retirement income	Social Security	From Assets	Year ending balance
94	$0	$4,300,616	$193,528	$0	$471,774	$224,262	$247,512	$4,246,632
95	$0	$4,246,632	$191,098	$0	$485,927	$229,868	$256,059	$4,181,671
96	$0	$4,181,671	$188,175	$0	$500,505	$235,615	$264,890	$4,104,956
97	$0	$4,104,956	$184,723	$0	$515,520	$241,505	$274,015	$4,015,664
98	$0	$4,015,664	$180,705	$0	$530,986	$247,543	$283,443	$3,912,926
99	$0	$3,912,926	$176,082	$0	$546,916	$253,732	$293,184	$3,795,824

Scenario 3: Best Scenario

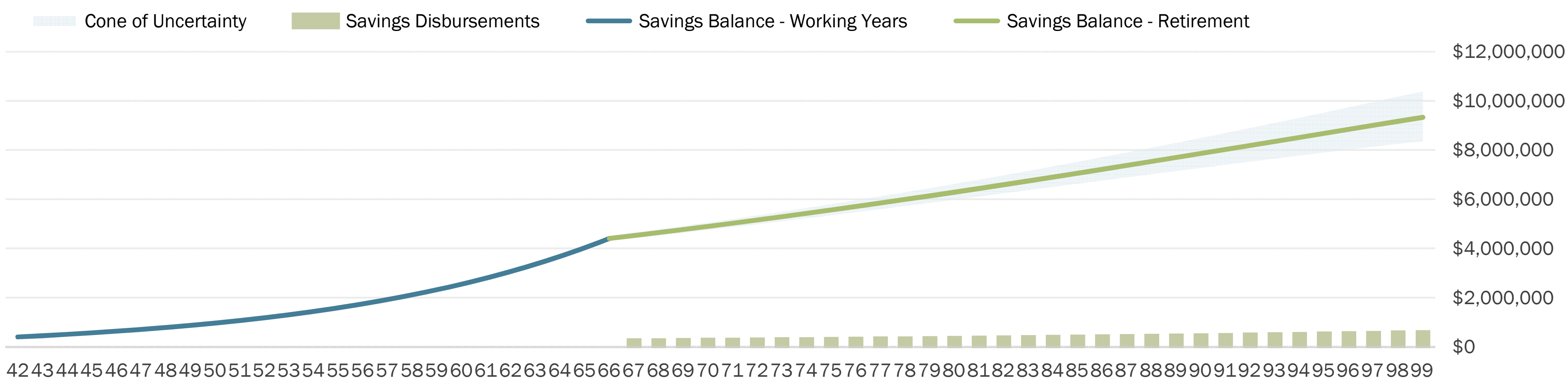
Assumptions:

a. Using the moderately aggressive portfolio as in scenario 2.
b. Total annual savings of 15,000 as in scenario 2.
c. Move desired retirement age to 67. By waiting to start your social security until full retirement age you receive a larger payout then either of the previous scenarios and your assets get an additional two more years to accumulate.

Results: As you can see in the illustration you have hit a tipping point where your assets continue to grow throughout retirement. This path will have the largest estate available to leave to the next generation.

I also want to point out that instead of increase retirement age to 67 you could instead leave it age 64 and increase your savings rate to $25,000 a year. This will also see a similar increase in overall assets throughout your retirement.

RETIREMENT PLANNER



INPUT

NOW

Your current age	42
Annual income ($)	$135,250
Annual inflation & income increases (%)	3.00%
Retirement savings balance ($)	$354,750
Annual savings amount ($)	$15,000
Annual savings increases (%)	3.00%
Investment return (%)	8.68%

AT RETIREMENT

Social Security	133,644
Annual increases (%)	2.50%
Desired retirement age	67
Number of years of retirement income	33
Income replacement (%)	75.00%
Investment return (%)	4.50%

UNCERTAINTY (%)

Investment return uncertainty	0.25%
Annual savings amount uncertainty	0.00%
Annual savings increases uncertainty	0.00%
Annual pension benefit amount uncertainty	0.00%
Annual Pension penefit increases uncertainty	0.00%

Chart Details

Age	Salary	Balance	Interest	Yearly savings	Desired retirement income	Social Security	From Assets	Year ending balance
42	$135,250	$354,750	$30,792	$15,000	$0	$0	$0	$400,542
43	$139,308	$400,542	$34,767	$15,450	$0	$0	$0	$450,759
44	$143,487	$450,759	$39,126	$15,914	$0	$0	$0	$505,799
45	$147,791	$505,799	$43,903	$16,391	$0	$0	$0	$566,093
46	$152,225	$566,093	$49,137	$16,883	$0	$0	$0	$632,113
47	$156,792	$632,113	$54,867	$17,389	$0	$0	$0	$704,369
48	$161,496	$704,369	$61,139	$17,911	$0	$0	$0	$783,419
49	$166,340	$783,419	$68,001	$18,448	$0	$0	$0	$869,868
50	$171,331	$869,868	$75,505	$19,002	$0	$0	$0	$964,374
51	$176,471	$964,374	$83,708	$19,572	$0	$0	$0	$1,067,653
52	$181,765	$1,067,653	$92,672	$20,159	$0	$0	$0	$1,180,484
53	$187,218	$1,180,484	$102,466	$20,764	$0	$0	$0	$1,303,714
54	$192,834	$1,303,714	$113,162	$21,386	$0	$0	$0	$1,438,263
55	$198,619	$1,438,263	$124,841	$22,028	$0	$0	$0	$1,585,132
56	$204,578	$1,585,132	$137,589	$22,689	$0	$0	$0	$1,745,410
57	$210,715	$1,745,410	$151,502	$23,370	$0	$0	$0	$1,920,281
58	$217,037	$1,920,281	$166,680	$24,071	$0	$0	$0	$2,111,032
59	$223,548	$2,111,032	$183,238	$24,793	$0	$0	$0	$2,319,063
60	$230,254	$2,319,063	$201,295	$25,536	$0	$0	$0	$2,545,894
61	$237,162	$2,545,894	$220,984	$26,303	$0	$0	$0	$2,793,180
62	$244,277	$2,793,180	$242,448	$27,092	$0	$0	$0	$3,062,719
63	$251,605	$3,062,719	$265,844	$27,904	$0	$0	$0	$3,356,468
64	$259,153	$3,356,468	$291,341	$28,742	$0	$0	$0	$3,676,551
65	$266,928	$3,676,551	$319,125	$29,604	$0	$0	$0	$4,025,279
66	$274,935	$4,025,279	$349,394	$30,492	$0	$0	$0	$4,405,166
67	$0	$4,405,166	$198,232	$0	$212,388	$133,644	$78,744	$4,524,654

Chart Details

Age	Salary	Balance	Interest	Yearly savings	Desired retirement income	Social Security	From Assets	Year ending balance
68	$0	$4,524,654	$203,609	$0	$218,759	$136,985	$81,774	$4,646,490
69	$0	$4,646,490	$209,092	$0	$225,322	$140,410	$84,912	$4,770,669
70	$0	$4,770,669	$214,680	$0	$232,082	$143,920	$88,162	$4,897,188
71	$0	$4,897,188	$220,373	$0	$239,044	$147,518	$91,526	$5,026,035
72	$0	$5,026,035	$226,172	$0	$246,215	$151,206	$95,010	$5,157,197
73	$0	$5,157,197	$232,074	$0	$253,602	$154,986	$98,616	$5,290,655
74	$0	$5,290,655	$238,079	$0	$261,210	$158,861	$102,349	$5,426,386
75	$0	$5,426,386	$244,187	$0	$269,046	$162,832	$106,214	$5,564,359
76	$0	$5,564,359	$250,396	$0	$277,118	$166,903	$110,215	$5,704,540
77	$0	$5,704,540	$256,704	$0	$285,431	$171,076	$114,356	$5,846,889
78	$0	$5,846,889	$263,110	$0	$293,994	$175,353	$118,642	$5,991,358
79	$0	$5,991,358	$269,611	$0	$302,814	$179,736	$123,078	$6,137,891
80	$0	$6,137,891	$276,205	$0	$311,898	$184,230	$127,669	$6,286,428
81	$0	$6,286,428	$282,889	$0	$321,255	$188,835	$132,420	$6,436,897
82	$0	$6,436,897	$289,660	$0	$330,893	$193,556	$137,337	$6,589,221
83	$0	$6,589,221	$296,515	$0	$340,820	$198,395	$142,424	$6,743,311
84	$0	$6,743,311	$303,449	$0	$351,044	$203,355	$147,689	$6,899,071
85	$0	$6,899,071	$310,458	$0	$361,576	$208,439	$153,137	$7,056,393
86	$0	$7,056,393	$317,538	$0	$372,423	$213,650	$158,773	$7,215,157
87	$0	$7,215,157	$324,682	$0	$383,596	$218,991	$164,604	$7,375,235
88	$0	$7,375,235	$331,886	$0	$395,103	$224,466	$170,637	$7,536,483
89	$0	$7,536,483	$339,142	$0	$406,957	$230,078	$176,879	$7,698,746
90	$0	$7,698,746	$346,444	$0	$419,165	$235,830	$183,336	$7,861,854
91	$0	$7,861,854	$353,783	$0	$431,740	$241,725	$190,015	$8,025,622
92	$0	$8,025,622	$361,153	$0	$444,692	$247,769	$196,924	$8,189,851
93	$0	$8,189,851	$368,543	$0	$458,033	$253,963	$204,071	$8,354,324

Chart Details

Age	Salary	Balance	Interest	Yearly savings	Desired retirement income	Social Security	From Assets	Year ending balance
94	$0	$8,354,324	$375,945	$0	$471,774	$260,312	$8,518,806	$8,518,806
95	$0	$8,518,806	$383,346	$0	$485,927	$266,820	$8,683,045	$8,683,045
96	$0	$8,683,045	$390,737	$0	$500,505	$273,490	$8,846,767	$8,846,767
97	$0	$8,846,767	$398,104	$0	$515,520	$280,327	$9,009,678	$9,009,678
98	$0	$9,009,678	$405,436	$0	$530,986	$287,336	$9,171,463	$9,171,463
99	$0	$9,171,463	$412,716	$0	$546,916	$294,519	$9,331,782	$9,331,782

Chart Details

Age	Salary	Balance	Interest	Yearly savings	Desired retirement income	Social Security	From Assets	Year ending balance

Estate Planning

Key Terms

- **Estate** – all the money and property owned by a particular person, especially at death.

- **Will** – Written document by which a person directs how his or her assets are to be distributed upon death.

  Intestate – Intestate refers to dying without a legal will. When a person dies in intestacy, determining the distribution of the deceased's assets then becomes the responsibility of a probate court with little regard to deceased wishes.

- **Trust** - A trust is a fiduciary relationship in which the trustor, gives the trustee, the right to hold title to property or assets for the benefit of a the beneficiary

- **Portable** – Currently the government allows you to transfer any unused portion of your exemption to your spouse if you are married.

- **Federal Estate Tax -** The $11.4 million exemption for 2019 will remain in place and may even increase slightly from year to year because it is regularly adjusted for inflation. But the TCJA is not forever. It is slated to expire after 2025, so it is entirely possible that the exemption amount will plummet to its old levels at that time. (Garber)

- **State Estate Tax –** Currently Missouri does not have an estate tax.

Estate analysis

Currently your assets on your balance sheet are listed at 1.037 million dollars. We will need to subtract your current retirement assets and add them back into the total based on scenario #1 at age life expectancy (age 90).

Assets less retirement savings equals $557,400 (1,037,00 – 479,750). For the purpose of this calculation we are going to use a 4% appreciation rate. Once we extrapolate your non retirement assets to age 90 we get a total value of $3,553,000.

Our retirement asset value at age 90 according to scenario 1 will is 4.4 million. Once we add these two numbers together we get a total estate value nearing 8 million dollars.

Using today's federal estate tax exemption there would not be any additional tax on your estate. However, with the continual politicalized nature of the estate tax and the fact that there is a sunset provision currently in place that would essentially cut the current exemption in place. We would recommend that trust planning be included with your estate planning that will ensure you don't have to pay any estate tax in the future.

Current Situation

Completed an over the counter will kit from office supply store 3 years ago. The wills states that Mia's sister Barbara will be named Becky's guardian. The Bedos' wills also leaves all assets to each other in cast of death. It is not clear if the will has been properly signed and notarized.
In the even that both of you should perish at the same time. Your estates would be left to each other and go thru the Uniform Probate Code followed by the state of Missouri. Probate court will have additional fees and become a part of public record.

Budget

Expected cost for a comprehensive estate plan is $4,000 – $5,000.

Recommendation:

Our recommendation is to immediately seek an attorney that specialized in estate planning. We can offer recommendations for who we have used in the past and feel confident about if you need help finding one.

We would use the attorney's expertise to determine exactly what is needed to properly take care of your estate planning. Below is a list of things we would expect to see

1. Updating Will
    a. Describe how assets will be distributed
    b. Who takes care of the children and pets
    c. Who is in charge of distributing the assets

2. Write a Letter of Instruction
    a. This is not a legally binding document but can be vital to help the trustee to locate all of your belongings as well as giving you the opportunity to express how you would personally like to have the estate settled. This can help the trustee to make decisions on anything not perfectly clear in the other documents.

3. Create a Durable Power of Attorney
    a. The document names an individual who will be authorized to handle your financial affairs if you become physically or mentally unable to handle them on your own.

4. Living Will
    a. This written set of instructions provides your Doctor and family members with your wishes for how to be treated medically if you are unable to make those decisions. (DNR, Life support)

5. Health Care Power of Attorney
    a. This person will be allowed to make medical decisions for you if you are unable to make them for yourself.

6. Financial Power of Attorney

   a. This person will be allowed to make financial decisions for you if you are unable to make them for yourself.

7. List of Digital Assets
   a. If you were to die, a list will be needed to help access your digital information online. Like emails, bank accounts, social media accounts, passwords, verification questions.

8. Update of Beneficiary Designations
   a. The attorney should provide you with the proper way all of your assets should not only be owned but also the proper designation for beneficiaries.

Before you meet with your attorney request a list of items that you will need to bring. The more you can prepare and bring with you the more efficient the process will be during estate planning.

We have included a basic checklist for your use to get the process started. You will see several items on the list in this financial plan. Likely, the attorney will have their own form to complete and we recommend using their process. This checklist is only meant to provide a better idea of what will be required and to assist in the start of the documentation gathering.

Bibliography

Araujo, Mila. "Your Guide for Making a Home Inventory and Why You Need One." The Balance, https://www.thebalance.com/making-a-home-inventory-list-for-insurance-4166000. Accessed 20 June 2019.

Backman, Maurie. "Will Social Security Keep Up With Inflation? -." The Motley Fool, 27 Mar. 2016, https://www.fool.com/retirement/general/2016/03/27/will-social-security-keep-up-with-inflation.aspx.

Disclosure and Written Agreement - Financial Planning FAQ - CFP Board. https://www.cfp.net/for-cfp-professionals/professionalstandardsenforcement/current-standards-of-professional-conduct/complianceresources/frequently-asked-questions/disclosure-writtenagreement---financial-planning. Accessed 27 May 2019.

Garber, Julie. "See How the Federal Estate Exemptions Have Changed From 1997 to 2019." The Balance, https://www.thebalance.com/exemption-from-federal-estate-taxes-3505630.

Grable, John E. The Case Approach to Financial Planning: Bridging the Gap between Theory and Practice. Third edition, National Underwriter Co, 2016.

How to Plan for Rising Health Care Costs - Fidelity. https://www.fidelity.com/viewpoints/personal-finance/plan-for-rising-health-care-costs.

Kagan, Julia. "Umbrella Insurance Policy." Investopedia, https://www.investopedia.com/terms/u/umbrella-insurance-policy.asp. Accessed 20 June 2019

Lytton, Ruth H., et al. The Process of Financial Planning: Developing a Financial Plan. National Underwriter Co., 2013.

Miranda Marquit. "Should I Pay Off Student Loans or Invest My Money?" Student Loan Hero, 29 Apr. 2019, https://studentloanhero.com/featured/pay-off-student-loans-or-invest/.

"More Accidents, Larger Claims Drive Costs Higher" Insurance Information Institute (III), October 2016, https://www.iii.org/sites/default/files/docs/pdf/auto_rates_wp_092716-62.pdf

"Oregon Long Term Care | Medicaid Eligibility Guidelines 2019." Senior Planning, https://www.seniorplanning.org/long-term-care-medicaid-eligibility/oregon/. Accessed 15 June 2019.

Shelton, Phyllis. "How Much Does Long Term Care Insurance Cost?" Got LTCi, https://www.gotltci.com/2013/04/how-much-does-long-term-care-insurance-cost/. Accessed 17 June 2019.

"Should I Have A $500 or $1000 Auto Insurance Deductible?" Insuramatch, 16 Nov. 2017, https://www.insuramatch.com/should-i-have-500-or-1000-auto-insurance-deductible.

Term Life Insurance Quotes | Quotacy. https://www.quotacy.com/life-insurance-quotes#your. Accessed 15 June 2019.

What's The Best Age To Buy Long Term Care Insurance. http://www.aaltci.org/long-term-care-insurance/learning-center/best-age-to-buy-long-term-care-insurance.php. Accessed 15 June 2019.

Appendix A

Amortization Calc

$ 150000 Term 360 mon % 7.875 Feb 2009 Calculate

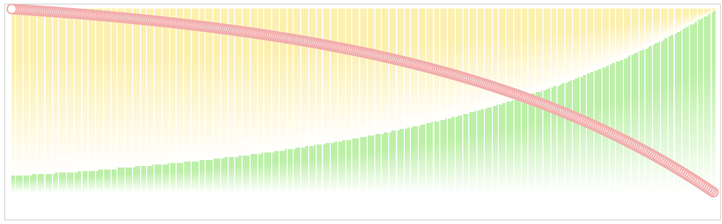
Auto Loan Summary

$1,087.60
Monthly Payment

$391,537
Total of 360 Payments

$241,537
Total Interest Paid

Jan, 2039
Pay-off Date



Auto Loan Amortization Schedule

Date	Interest	Principal	Balance
Feb, 2009	$984	$103	$149,897
Mar, 2009	$984	$104	$149,793
Apr, 2009	$983	$105	$149,688
May, 2009	$982	$105	$149,583
Jun, 2009	$982	$106	$149,477
Jul, 2009	$981	$107	$149,370
Aug, 2009	$980	$107	$149,263
Sep, 2009	$980	$108	$149,155
Oct, 2009	$979	$109	$149,046
Nov, 2009	$978	$109	$148,937
Dec, 2009	$977	$110	$148,826
2009	**$10,790**	**$1,174**	**$148,826**
Jan, 2010	$977	$111	$148,716
Feb, 2010	$976	$112	$148,604
Mar, 2010	$975	$112	$148,491
Apr, 2010	$974	$113	$148,378
May, 2010	$974	$114	$148,264
Jun, 2010	$973	$115	$148,150
Jul, 2010	$972	$115	$148,035
Aug, 2010	$971	$116	$147,918
Sep, 2010	$971	$117	$147,801
Oct, 2010	$970	$118	$147,684
Nov, 2010	$969	$118	$147,565
Dec, 2010	$968	$119	$147,446
2010	**$11,671**	**$1,380**	**$147,446**
Jan, 2011	$968	$120	$147,326
Feb, 2011	$967	$121	$147,205
Mar, 2011	$966	$122	$147,084
Apr, 2011	$965	$122	$146,962
May, 2011	$964	$123	$146,838
Jun, 2011	$964	$124	$146,714
Jul, 2011	$963	$125	$146,590
Aug, 2011	$962	$126	$146,464
Sep, 2011	$961	$126	$146,338

Amortization Calc | $ 150000 | Term 360 | mon | % 7.875 | Feb | 2009 | Calculate

Nov, 2011	$960	$128	$146,082
Dec, 2011	$959	$129	$145,953
2011	**$11,558**	**$1,493**	**$145,953**
Jan, 2012	$958	$130	$145,823
Feb, 2012	$957	$131	$145,693
Mar, 2012	$956	$131	$145,561
Apr, 2012	$955	$132	$145,429
May, 2012	$954	$133	$145,296
Jun, 2012	$954	$134	$145,162
Jul, 2012	$953	$135	$145,027
Aug, 2012	$952	$136	$144,891
Sep, 2012	$951	$137	$144,754
Oct, 2012	$950	$138	$144,616
Nov, 2012	$949	$139	$144,478
Dec, 2012	$948	$139	$144,338
2012	**$11,436**	**$1,615**	**$144,338**
Jan, 2013	$947	$140	$144,198
Feb, 2013	$946	$141	$144,057
Mar, 2013	$945	$142	$143,914
Apr, 2013	$944	$143	$143,771
May, 2013	$943	$144	$143,627
Jun, 2013	$943	$145	$143,482
Jul, 2013	$942	$146	$143,336
Aug, 2013	$941	$147	$143,189
Sep, 2013	$940	$148	$143,041
Oct, 2013	$939	$149	$142,892
Nov, 2013	$938	$150	$142,742
Dec, 2013	$937	$151	$142,592
2013	**$11,304**	**$1,747**	**$142,592**
Jan, 2014	$936	$152	$142,440
Feb, 2014	$935	$153	$142,287
Mar, 2014	$934	$154	$142,133
Apr, 2014	$933	$155	$141,978
May, 2014	$932	$156	$141,822
Jun, 2014	$931	$157	$141,665
Jul, 2014	$930	$158	$141,507
Aug, 2014	$929	$159	$141,349
Sep, 2014	$928	$160	$141,189
Oct, 2014	$927	$161	$141,027
Nov, 2014	$925	$162	$140,865
Dec, 2014	$924	$163	$140,702
2014	**$11,162**	**$1,889**	**$140,702**
Jan, 2015	$923	$164	$140,538
Feb, 2015	$922	$165	$140,373
Mar, 2015	$921	$166	$140,206

Amortization Calc

$ 150000 Term 360 mon % 7.875 Feb 2009 Calculate

May, 2015	$919	$169	$139,870
Jun, 2015	$918	$170	$139,700
Jul, 2015	$917	$171	$139,530
Aug, 2015	$916	$172	$139,358
Sep, 2015	$915	$173	$139,185
Oct, 2015	$913	$174	$139,010
Nov, 2015	$912	$175	$138,835
Dec, 2015	$911	$176	$138,658
2015	**$11,008**	**$2,044**	**$138,658**
Jan, 2016	$910	$178	$138,481
Feb, 2016	$909	$179	$138,302
Mar, 2016	$908	$180	$138,122
Apr, 2016	$906	$181	$137,941
May, 2016	$905	$182	$137,758
Jun, 2016	$904	$184	$137,575
Jul, 2016	$903	$185	$137,390
Aug, 2016	$902	$186	$137,204
Sep, 2016	$900	$187	$137,017
Oct, 2016	$899	$188	$136,829
Nov, 2016	$898	$190	$136,639
Dec, 2016	$897	$191	$136,448
2016	**$10,841**	**$2,211**	**$136,448**
Jan, 2017	$895	$192	$136,256
Feb, 2017	$894	$193	$136,062
Mar, 2017	$893	$195	$135,868
Apr, 2017	$892	$196	$135,672
May, 2017	$890	$197	$135,474
Jun, 2017	$889	$199	$135,276
Jul, 2017	$888	$200	$135,076
Aug, 2017	$886	$201	$134,875
Sep, 2017	$885	$202	$134,672
Oct, 2017	$884	$204	$134,469
Nov, 2017	$882	$205	$134,263
Dec, 2017	$881	$207	$134,057
2017	**$10,660**	**$2,391**	**$134,057**
Jan, 2018	$880	$208	$133,849
Feb, 2018	$878	$209	$133,640
Mar, 2018	$877	$211	$133,429
Apr, 2018	$876	$212	$133,217
May, 2018	$874	$213	$133,004
Jun, 2018	$873	$215	$132,789
Jul, 2018	$871	$216	$132,573
Aug, 2018	$870	$218	$132,355
Sep, 2018	$869	$219	$132,136
Oct, 2018	$867	$220	$131,916

Amortization Calc

$ 150000 Term 360 mon % 7.875 Feb 2009 Calculate

Dec, 2018	$864	$223	$131,471
2018	**$10,465**	**$2,586**	**$131,471**
Jan, 2019	$863	$225	$131,246
Feb, 2019	$861	$226	$131,019
Mar, 2019	$860	$228	$130,792
Apr, 2019	$858	$229	$130,562
May, 2019	$857	$231	$130,332
Jun, 2019	$855	$232	$130,099
Jul, 2019	$854	$234	$129,865
Aug, 2019	$852	$235	$129,630
Sep, 2019	$851	$237	$129,393
Oct, 2019	$849	$238	$129,155
Nov, 2019	$848	$240	$128,915
Dec, 2019	$846	$242	$128,673
2019	**$10,254**	**$2,797**	**$128,673**
Jan, 2020	$844	$243	$128,430
Feb, 2020	$843	$245	$128,185
Mar, 2020	$841	$246	$127,939
Apr, 2020	$840	$248	$127,691
May, 2020	$838	$250	$127,441
Jun, 2020	$836	$251	$127,190
Jul, 2020	$835	$253	$126,937
Aug, 2020	$833	$255	$126,682
Sep, 2020	$831	$256	$126,426
Oct, 2020	$830	$258	$126,168
Nov, 2020	$828	$260	$125,909
Dec, 2020	$826	$261	$125,647
2020	**$10,025**	**$3,026**	**$125,647**
Jan, 2021	$825	$263	$125,384
Feb, 2021	$823	$265	$125,119
Mar, 2021	$821	$267	$124,853
Apr, 2021	$819	$268	$124,585
May, 2021	$818	$270	$124,315
Jun, 2021	$816	$272	$124,043
Jul, 2021	$814	$274	$123,769
Aug, 2021	$812	$275	$123,494
Sep, 2021	$810	$277	$123,217
Oct, 2021	$809	$279	$122,938
Nov, 2021	$807	$281	$122,657
Dec, 2021	$805	$283	$122,374
2021	**$9,778**	**$3,273**	**$122,374**
Jan, 2022	$803	$285	$122,090
Feb, 2022	$801	$286	$121,803
Mar, 2022	$799	$288	$121,515
Apr, 2022	$797	$290	$121,225

Amortization Calc

$ 150000 Term 360 mon % 7.875 Feb 2009 Calculate

Jun, 2022	$794	$294	$120,639
Jul, 2022	$792	$296	$120,343
Aug, 2022	$790	$298	$120,045
Sep, 2022	$788	$300	$119,745
Oct, 2022	$786	$302	$119,443
Nov, 2022	$784	$304	$119,140
Dec, 2022	$782	$306	$118,834
2022	**$9,511**	**$3,540**	**$118,834**
Jan, 2023	$780	$308	$118,526
Feb, 2023	$778	$310	$118,216
Mar, 2023	$776	$312	$117,905
Apr, 2023	$774	$314	$117,591
May, 2023	$772	$316	$117,275
Jun, 2023	$770	$318	$116,957
Jul, 2023	$768	$320	$116,637
Aug, 2023	$765	$322	$116,315
Sep, 2023	$763	$324	$115,990
Oct, 2023	$761	$326	$115,664
Nov, 2023	$759	$329	$115,335
Dec, 2023	$757	$331	$115,005
2023	**$9,222**	**$3,829**	**$115,005**
Jan, 2024	$755	$333	$114,672
Feb, 2024	$753	$335	$114,337
Mar, 2024	$750	$337	$113,999
Apr, 2024	$748	$339	$113,660
May, 2024	$746	$342	$113,318
Jun, 2024	$744	$344	$112,974
Jul, 2024	$741	$346	$112,628
Aug, 2024	$739	$348	$112,280
Sep, 2024	$737	$351	$111,929
Oct, 2024	$735	$353	$111,576
Nov, 2024	$732	$355	$111,220
Dec, 2024	$730	$358	$110,863
2024	**$8,909**	**$4,142**	**$110,863**
Jan, 2025	$728	$360	$110,503
Feb, 2025	$725	$362	$110,140
Mar, 2025	$723	$365	$109,775
Apr, 2025	$720	$367	$109,408
May, 2025	$718	$370	$109,038
Jun, 2025	$716	$372	$108,666
Jul, 2025	$713	$374	$108,292
Aug, 2025	$711	$377	$107,915
Sep, 2025	$708	$379	$107,536
Oct, 2025	$706	$382	$107,154
Nov, 2025	$703	$384	$106,769

Amortization Calc

$ 150000 Term 360 mon % 7.875 Feb 2009 Calculate

2025	**$8,571**	**$4,480**	**$106,382**
Jan, 2026	$698	$389	$105,993
Feb, 2026	$696	$392	$105,601
Mar, 2026	$693	$395	$105,206
Apr, 2026	$690	$397	$104,809
May, 2026	$688	$400	$104,409
Jun, 2026	$685	$402	$104,007
Jul, 2026	$683	$405	$103,602
Aug, 2026	$680	$408	$103,194
Sep, 2026	$677	$410	$102,784
Oct, 2026	$675	$413	$102,371
Nov, 2026	$672	$416	$101,955
Dec, 2026	$669	$419	$101,536
2026	**$8,205**	**$4,846**	**$101,536**
Jan, 2027	$666	$421	$101,115
Feb, 2027	$664	$424	$100,691
Mar, 2027	$661	$427	$100,264
Apr, 2027	$658	$430	$99,835
May, 2027	$655	$432	$99,402
Jun, 2027	$652	$435	$98,967
Jul, 2027	$649	$438	$98,529
Aug, 2027	$647	$441	$98,088
Sep, 2027	$644	$444	$97,644
Oct, 2027	$641	$447	$97,197
Nov, 2027	$638	$450	$96,747
Dec, 2027	$635	$453	$96,295
2027	**$7,809**	**$5,242**	**$96,295**
Jan, 2028	$632	$456	$95,839
Feb, 2028	$629	$459	$95,380
Mar, 2028	$626	$462	$94,919
Apr, 2028	$623	$465	$94,454
May, 2028	$620	$468	$93,986
Jun, 2028	$617	$471	$93,515
Jul, 2028	$614	$474	$93,041
Aug, 2028	$611	$477	$92,564
Sep, 2028	$607	$480	$92,084
Oct, 2028	$604	$483	$91,601
Nov, 2028	$601	$486	$91,114
Dec, 2028	$598	$490	$90,625
2028	**$7,381**	**$5,670**	**$90,625**
Jan, 2029	$595	$493	$90,132
Feb, 2029	$591	$496	$89,636
Mar, 2029	$588	$499	$89,136
Apr, 2029	$585	$503	$88,634
May, 2029	$582	$506	$88,128

Amortization Calc

$ 150000 Term 360 mon % 7.875 Feb 2009 Calculate

Jul, 2029	$575	$513	$87,106
Aug, 2029	$572	$516	$86,590
Sep, 2029	$568	$519	$86,071
Oct, 2029	$565	$523	$85,548
Nov, 2029	$561	$526	$85,022
Dec, 2029	$558	$530	$84,492
2029	**$6,918**	**$6,133**	**$84,492**
Jan, 2030	$554	$533	$83,959
Feb, 2030	$551	$537	$83,422
Mar, 2030	$547	$540	$82,882
Apr, 2030	$544	$544	$82,338
May, 2030	$540	$547	$81,791
Jun, 2030	$537	$551	$81,240
Jul, 2030	$533	$554	$80,686
Aug, 2030	$530	$558	$80,128
Sep, 2030	$526	$562	$79,566
Oct, 2030	$522	$565	$79,000
Nov, 2030	$518	$569	$78,431
Dec, 2030	$515	$573	$77,858
2030	**$6,418**	**$6,634**	**$77,858**
Jan, 2031	$511	$577	$77,282
Feb, 2031	$507	$580	$76,701
Mar, 2031	$503	$584	$76,117
Apr, 2031	$500	$588	$75,529
May, 2031	$496	$592	$74,937
Jun, 2031	$492	$596	$74,341
Jul, 2031	$488	$600	$73,741
Aug, 2031	$484	$604	$73,138
Sep, 2031	$480	$608	$72,530
Oct, 2031	$476	$612	$71,919
Nov, 2031	$472	$616	$71,303
Dec, 2031	$468	$620	$70,683
2031	**$5,876**	**$7,175**	**$70,683**
Jan, 2032	$464	$624	$70,059
Feb, 2032	$460	$628	$69,432
Mar, 2032	$456	$632	$68,800
Apr, 2032	$451	$636	$68,164
May, 2032	$447	$640	$67,523
Jun, 2032	$443	$644	$66,879
Jul, 2032	$439	$649	$66,230
Aug, 2032	$435	$653	$65,577
Sep, 2032	$430	$657	$64,920
Oct, 2032	$426	$662	$64,258
Nov, 2032	$422	$666	$63,592
Dec, 2032	$417	$670	$62,922

Amortization Calc

$ 150000 Term 360 mon % 7.875 Feb 2009 Calculate

Jan, 2033	$413	$675	$62,247
Feb, 2033	$408	$679	$61,568
Mar, 2033	$404	$684	$60,885
Apr, 2033	$400	$688	$60,197
May, 2033	$395	$693	$59,504
Jun, 2033	$390	$697	$58,807
Jul, 2033	$386	$702	$58,105
Aug, 2033	$381	$706	$57,399
Sep, 2033	$377	$711	$56,688
Oct, 2033	$372	$716	$55,973
Nov, 2033	$367	$720	$55,252
Dec, 2033	$363	$725	$54,527
2033	**$4,656**	**$8,395**	**$54,527**
Jan, 2034	$358	$730	$53,798
Feb, 2034	$353	$735	$53,063
Mar, 2034	$348	$739	$52,324
Apr, 2034	$343	$744	$51,579
May, 2034	$338	$749	$50,830
Jun, 2034	$334	$754	$50,076
Jul, 2034	$329	$759	$49,317
Aug, 2034	$324	$764	$48,553
Sep, 2034	$319	$769	$47,784
Oct, 2034	$314	$774	$47,010
Nov, 2034	$309	$779	$46,231
Dec, 2034	$303	$784	$45,447
2034	**$3,971**	**$9,080**	**$45,447**
Jan, 2035	$298	$789	$44,658
Feb, 2035	$293	$795	$43,863
Mar, 2035	$288	$800	$43,063
Apr, 2035	$283	$805	$42,258
May, 2035	$277	$810	$41,448
Jun, 2035	$272	$816	$40,632
Jul, 2035	$267	$821	$39,811
Aug, 2035	$261	$826	$38,985
Sep, 2035	$256	$832	$38,153
Oct, 2035	$250	$837	$37,316
Nov, 2035	$245	$843	$36,473
Dec, 2035	$239	$848	$35,625
2035	**$3,229**	**$9,822**	**$35,625**
Jan, 2036	$234	$854	$34,771
Feb, 2036	$228	$859	$33,912
Mar, 2036	$223	$865	$33,047
Apr, 2036	$217	$871	$32,176
May, 2036	$211	$876	$31,300
Jun, 2036	$205	$882	$30,418

Amortization Calc

$ 150000 Term 360 mon % 7.875 Feb 2009 Calculate

Aug, 2036	$194	$894	$28,636
Sep, 2036	$188	$900	$27,736
Oct, 2036	$182	$906	$26,830
Nov, 2036	$176	$912	$25,919
Dec, 2036	$170	$918	$25,001
2036	**$2,427**	**$10,624**	**$25,001**
Jan, 2037	$164	$924	$24,078
Feb, 2037	$158	$930	$23,148
Mar, 2037	$152	$936	$22,213
Apr, 2037	$146	$942	$21,271
May, 2037	$140	$948	$20,323
Jun, 2037	$133	$954	$19,368
Jul, 2037	$127	$960	$18,408
Aug, 2037	$121	$967	$17,441
Sep, 2037	$114	$973	$16,468
Oct, 2037	$108	$980	$15,489
Nov, 2037	$102	$986	$14,503
Dec, 2037	$95	$992	$13,510
2037	**$1,560**	**$11,491**	**$13,510**
Jan, 2038	$89	$999	$12,511
Feb, 2038	$82	$1,005	$11,506
Mar, 2038	$76	$1,012	$10,494
Apr, 2038	$69	$1,019	$9,475
May, 2038	$62	$1,025	$8,449
Jun, 2038	$55	$1,032	$7,417
Jul, 2038	$49	$1,039	$6,378
Aug, 2038	$42	$1,046	$5,333
Sep, 2038	$35	$1,053	$4,280
Oct, 2038	$28	$1,060	$3,220
Nov, 2038	$21	$1,066	$2,154
Dec, 2038	$14	$1,073	$1,081
2038	**$622**	**$12,430**	**$1,081**
Jan, 2039	$7	$1,081	$0

This auto loan calculator should only be used to estimate your repayments since it doesn't include taxes or insurance.

Appendix B

Amortization Calc

$ 130000 Term 240 mon % 4 Jun 2019 Calculate

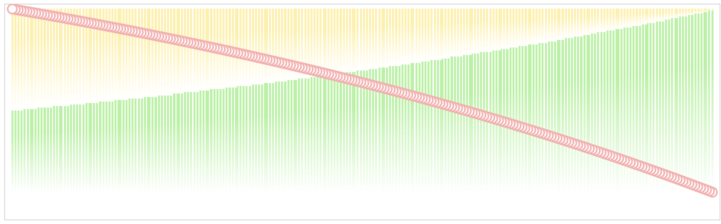
Auto Loan Summary

$787.77
Monthly Payment

$189,066
Total of 240 Payments

$59,066
Total Interest Paid

May, 2039
Pay-off Date



Auto Loan Amortization Schedule

Date	Interest	Principal	Balance
Jun, 2019	$433	$354	$129,646
Jul, 2019	$432	$356	$129,290
Aug, 2019	$431	$357	$128,933
Sep, 2019	$430	$358	$128,575
Oct, 2019	$429	$359	$128,216
Nov, 2019	$427	$360	$127,856
Dec, 2019	$426	$362	$127,494
2019	**$3,008**	**$2,506**	**$127,494**
Jan, 2020	$425	$363	$127,131
Feb, 2020	$424	$364	$126,767
Mar, 2020	$423	$365	$126,402
Apr, 2020	$421	$366	$126,036
May, 2020	$420	$368	$125,668
Jun, 2020	$419	$369	$125,299
Jul, 2020	$418	$370	$124,929
Aug, 2020	$416	$371	$124,558
Sep, 2020	$415	$373	$124,185
Oct, 2020	$414	$374	$123,811
Nov, 2020	$413	$375	$123,436
Dec, 2020	$411	$376	$123,060
2020	**$5,019**	**$4,434**	**$123,060**
Jan, 2021	$410	$378	$122,682
Feb, 2021	$409	$379	$122,303
Mar, 2021	$408	$380	$121,923
Apr, 2021	$406	$381	$121,542
May, 2021	$405	$383	$121,159
Jun, 2021	$404	$384	$120,775
Jul, 2021	$403	$385	$120,390
Aug, 2021	$401	$386	$120,004
Sep, 2021	$400	$388	$119,616
Oct, 2021	$399	$389	$119,227
Nov, 2021	$397	$390	$118,836
Dec, 2021	$396	$392	$118,445
2021	**$4,838**	**$4,615**	**$118,445**

Amortization Calc

$ 130000 Term 240 mon % 4 Jun 2019 Calculate

Feb, 2022	$394	$394	$117,658
Mar, 2022	$392	$396	$117,262
Apr, 2022	$391	$397	$116,865
May, 2022	$390	$398	$116,467
Jun, 2022	$388	$400	$116,067
Jul, 2022	$387	$401	$115,666
Aug, 2022	$386	$402	$115,264
Sep, 2022	$384	$404	$114,861
Oct, 2022	$383	$405	$114,456
Nov, 2022	$382	$406	$114,050
Dec, 2022	$380	$408	$113,642
2022	**$4,650**	**$4,803**	**$113,642**
Jan, 2023	$379	$409	$113,233
Feb, 2023	$377	$410	$112,823
Mar, 2023	$376	$412	$112,411
Apr, 2023	$375	$413	$111,998
May, 2023	$373	$414	$111,583
Jun, 2023	$372	$416	$111,168
Jul, 2023	$371	$417	$110,750
Aug, 2023	$369	$419	$110,332
Sep, 2023	$368	$420	$109,912
Oct, 2023	$366	$421	$109,490
Nov, 2023	$365	$423	$109,068
Dec, 2023	$364	$424	$108,643
2023	**$4,455**	**$4,999**	**$108,643**
Jan, 2024	$362	$426	$108,218
Feb, 2024	$361	$427	$107,791
Mar, 2024	$359	$428	$107,362
Apr, 2024	$358	$430	$106,932
May, 2024	$356	$431	$106,501
Jun, 2024	$355	$433	$106,068
Jul, 2024	$354	$434	$105,634
Aug, 2024	$352	$436	$105,198
Sep, 2024	$351	$437	$104,761
Oct, 2024	$349	$439	$104,323
Nov, 2024	$348	$440	$103,883
Dec, 2024	$346	$441	$103,441
2024	**$4,251**	**$5,202**	**$103,441**
Jan, 2025	$345	$443	$102,998
Feb, 2025	$343	$444	$102,554
Mar, 2025	$342	$446	$102,108
Apr, 2025	$340	$447	$101,660
May, 2025	$339	$449	$101,211
Jun, 2025	$337	$450	$100,761
Jul, 2025	$336	$452	$100,309

Amortization Calc

$ 130000 Term 240 mon % 4 Jun 2019 Calculate

Sep, 2025	$333	$455	$99,401
Oct, 2025	$331	$456	$98,944
Nov, 2025	$330	$458	$98,486
Dec, 2025	$328	$459	$98,027
2025	**$4,039**	**$5,414**	**$98,027**
Jan, 2026	$327	$461	$97,566
Feb, 2026	$325	$463	$97,103
Mar, 2026	$324	$464	$96,639
Apr, 2026	$322	$466	$96,174
May, 2026	$321	$467	$95,706
Jun, 2026	$319	$469	$95,238
Jul, 2026	$317	$470	$94,767
Aug, 2026	$316	$472	$94,295
Sep, 2026	$314	$473	$93,822
Oct, 2026	$313	$475	$93,347
Nov, 2026	$311	$477	$92,870
Dec, 2026	$310	$478	$92,392
2026	**$3,819**	**$5,635**	**$92,392**
Jan, 2027	$308	$480	$91,912
Feb, 2027	$306	$481	$91,431
Mar, 2027	$305	$483	$90,948
Apr, 2027	$303	$485	$90,463
May, 2027	$302	$486	$89,977
Jun, 2027	$300	$488	$89,489
Jul, 2027	$298	$489	$89,000
Aug, 2027	$297	$491	$88,509
Sep, 2027	$295	$493	$88,016
Oct, 2027	$293	$494	$87,521
Nov, 2027	$292	$496	$87,025
Dec, 2027	$290	$498	$86,528
2027	**$3,589**	**$5,864**	**$86,528**
Jan, 2028	$288	$499	$86,028
Feb, 2028	$287	$501	$85,527
Mar, 2028	$285	$503	$85,025
Apr, 2028	$283	$504	$84,520
May, 2028	$282	$506	$84,014
Jun, 2028	$280	$508	$83,507
Jul, 2028	$278	$509	$82,997
Aug, 2028	$277	$511	$82,486
Sep, 2028	$275	$513	$81,973
Oct, 2028	$273	$515	$81,459
Nov, 2028	$272	$516	$80,942
Dec, 2028	$270	$518	$80,424
2028	**$3,350**	**$6,103**	**$80,424**
Jan, 2029	$268	$520	$79,905

Amortization Calc

$ 130000 Term 240 mon % 4 Jun 2019 Calculate

Mar, 2029	$265	$523	$78,860
Apr, 2029	$263	$525	$78,335
May, 2029	$261	$527	$77,809
Jun, 2029	$259	$528	$77,280
Jul, 2029	$258	$530	$76,750
Aug, 2029	$256	$532	$76,218
Sep, 2029	$254	$534	$75,684
Oct, 2029	$252	$535	$75,149
Nov, 2029	$250	$537	$74,612
Dec, 2029	$249	$539	$74,073
2029	**$3,101**	**$6,352**	**$74,073**
Jan, 2030	$247	$541	$73,532
Feb, 2030	$245	$543	$72,989
Mar, 2030	$243	$544	$72,445
Apr, 2030	$241	$546	$71,898
May, 2030	$240	$548	$71,350
Jun, 2030	$238	$550	$70,800
Jul, 2030	$236	$552	$70,248
Aug, 2030	$234	$554	$69,695
Sep, 2030	$232	$555	$69,139
Oct, 2030	$230	$557	$68,582
Nov, 2030	$229	$559	$68,023
Dec, 2030	$227	$561	$67,462
2030	**$2,843**	**$6,611**	**$67,462**
Jan, 2031	$225	$563	$66,899
Feb, 2031	$223	$565	$66,334
Mar, 2031	$221	$567	$65,767
Apr, 2031	$219	$569	$65,199
May, 2031	$217	$570	$64,628
Jun, 2031	$215	$572	$64,056
Jul, 2031	$214	$574	$63,482
Aug, 2031	$212	$576	$62,906
Sep, 2031	$210	$578	$62,328
Oct, 2031	$208	$580	$61,748
Nov, 2031	$206	$582	$61,166
Dec, 2031	$204	$584	$60,582
2031	**$2,573**	**$6,880**	**$60,582**
Jan, 2032	$202	$586	$59,996
Feb, 2032	$200	$588	$59,408
Mar, 2032	$198	$590	$58,818
Apr, 2032	$196	$592	$58,227
May, 2032	$194	$594	$57,633
Jun, 2032	$192	$596	$57,037
Jul, 2032	$190	$598	$56,440
Aug, 2032	$188	$600	$55,840

Amortization Calc

$ 130000 Term 240 mon % 4 Jun 2019 Calculate

Oct, 2032	$184	$604	$54,635
Nov, 2032	$182	$606	$54,029
Dec, 2032	$180	$608	$53,421
2032	**$2,293**	**$7,160**	**$53,421**
Jan, 2033	$178	$610	$52,812
Feb, 2033	$176	$612	$52,200
Mar, 2033	$174	$614	$51,586
Apr, 2033	$172	$616	$50,970
May, 2033	$170	$618	$50,353
Jun, 2033	$168	$620	$49,733
Jul, 2033	$166	$622	$49,111
Aug, 2033	$164	$624	$48,487
Sep, 2033	$162	$626	$47,860
Oct, 2033	$160	$628	$47,232
Nov, 2033	$157	$630	$46,602
Dec, 2033	$155	$632	$45,969
2033	**$2,001**	**$7,452**	**$45,969**
Jan, 2034	$153	$635	$45,335
Feb, 2034	$151	$637	$44,698
Mar, 2034	$149	$639	$44,059
Apr, 2034	$147	$641	$43,418
May, 2034	$145	$643	$42,775
Jun, 2034	$143	$645	$42,130
Jul, 2034	$140	$647	$41,483
Aug, 2034	$138	$649	$40,833
Sep, 2034	$136	$652	$40,182
Oct, 2034	$134	$654	$39,528
Nov, 2034	$132	$656	$38,872
Dec, 2034	$130	$658	$38,214
2034	**$1,698**	**$7,756**	**$38,214**
Jan, 2035	$127	$660	$37,553
Feb, 2035	$125	$663	$36,891
Mar, 2035	$123	$665	$36,226
Apr, 2035	$121	$667	$35,559
May, 2035	$119	$669	$34,890
Jun, 2035	$116	$671	$34,218
Jul, 2035	$114	$674	$33,544
Aug, 2035	$112	$676	$32,868
Sep, 2035	$110	$678	$32,190
Oct, 2035	$107	$680	$31,510
Nov, 2035	$105	$683	$30,827
Dec, 2035	$103	$685	$30,142
2035	**$1,382**	**$8,072**	**$30,142**
Jan, 2036	$100	$687	$29,455
Feb, 2036	$98	$690	$28,765

Amortization Calc

$ 130000 Term 240 mon % 4 Jun 2019 Calculate

Apr, 2036	$94	$694	$27,379
May, 2036	$91	$697	$26,683
Jun, 2036	$89	$699	$25,984
Jul, 2036	$87	$701	$25,283
Aug, 2036	$84	$703	$24,579
Sep, 2036	$82	$706	$23,873
Oct, 2036	$80	$708	$23,165
Nov, 2036	$77	$711	$22,454
Dec, 2036	$75	$713	$21,742
2036	**$1,053**	**$8,401**	**$21,742**
Jan, 2037	$72	$715	$21,026
Feb, 2037	$70	$718	$20,309
Mar, 2037	$68	$720	$19,588
Apr, 2037	$65	$722	$18,866
May, 2037	$63	$725	$18,141
Jun, 2037	$60	$727	$17,414
Jul, 2037	$58	$730	$16,684
Aug, 2037	$56	$732	$15,952
Sep, 2037	$53	$735	$15,217
Oct, 2037	$51	$737	$14,480
Nov, 2037	$48	$740	$13,741
Dec, 2037	$46	$742	$12,999
2037	**$711**	**$8,743**	**$12,999**
Jan, 2038	$43	$744	$12,254
Feb, 2038	$41	$747	$11,507
Mar, 2038	$38	$749	$10,758
Apr, 2038	$36	$752	$10,006
May, 2038	$33	$754	$9,252
Jun, 2038	$31	$757	$8,495
Jul, 2038	$28	$759	$7,735
Aug, 2038	$26	$762	$6,973
Sep, 2038	$23	$765	$6,209
Oct, 2038	$21	$767	$5,442
Nov, 2038	$18	$770	$4,672
Dec, 2038	$16	$772	$3,900
2038	**$354**	**$9,099**	**$3,900**
Jan, 2039	$13	$775	$3,125
Feb, 2039	$10	$777	$2,348
Mar, 2039	$8	$780	$1,568
Apr, 2039	$5	$783	$785
May, 2039	$3	$785	$0
2039	**$39**	**$3,900**	**$0**

This auto loan calculator should only be used to estimate your repayments since it doesn't include taxes or insurance.